FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Carter Philadelphia Speech in 'Spirit of Cold War' C 1
Zhivkov, Delegation Return From Belgrade C 1
BCP Politburo Approves Activity of Paris CP Meeting C 2
Todorov Receives UNCTAD Secretary General C 2
USSR Scientific Delegation Visits; Development Protocol Signed C 2
Departure From Sofia C 3
Economic Cooperation Talks With India Held in Delhi C 3
Dzhurov, Todorov Attend CSSR Embassy Reception in Sofia C 3
Kubadinski Leaves for Budapest World Peace Parliament Session C 4
Sports Cooperation Agreement Signed With Sri Lanka C 4
Companies, Shell International Sign Agreement in Sofia C 4
Leaders Attend 35th Victory Anniversary Ceremony C 5
Educational Congress Opens; Zhivkov, Others Attend C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. No Longer Able To Dominate Latin America D 1
[Franek in RUDE PRAVO 7 May]
Indra Sends Condolences to Markovic on Tito's Death D 2
Federal Assembly Chambers To Elect President 22 May D 2
Husak Hosts National Day Reception in Prague D 2
Kapek Attends CSSR-USSR Friendship Rally D 3
Bilak Addresses Regional Party Session [Bratislava PRAVDA 7 May] D 3
Activities, Speeches at Anniversary Military Parade D 4
Coverage of Parade, Activities D 4
Additional Parade Coverage D 5
Dzur Speech D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Carter Speech Seen as Promoting International Tension [Kaeubler] E 1
Fischer Holds Talks With Cuban Foreign Minister in Berlin E 2
USSR Culture Minister Arrives in Berlin for Festival E 2
Minister Signs Industrial Cooperation Protocol With Syria E 2
Leaders Meet With Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation E 2
Environment Minister Holds Talks in Helsinki E 3
Naumann, SED Delegation Conclude Paris Visit After Meetings E 3
Politburo Members Attend CSSR Ambassador's Reception E 3
FRG Citizen Draws Sentence for 'Transit Crime' [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 May] E 3
New Recruits Begin Service With National People's Army E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 May]
Church Leaders Meet With CSSR Religious Representatives [NEUE ZEIT 7 May] E 4

HUNGARY

Budapest Radio Reports Carter Speech in Philadelphia F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Notes Carter's Absence in Belgrade F 1
Commentary Views Secretary Muskie's Foreign Policy [Vertes] F 2
Losonczi, Czinege Attend Victory Day Ceremony F 2

Losonczi Greets SFRY President Kolisevski F 3
Kadar, Losonczi, Lazar Greet CSSR Leaders on National Day F 3
Marothy, KISZ Delegation Return From USSR F 4
Marothy Comments F 4
Kadar Receives PDRY Party Secretary F 4
Lazar Receives Mongolian Council of Ministers Deputy F 5
Kubadinski Comments on World Parliament of Peoples F 5
Briefs: Clergymen's Peace Meeting F 5

POLAND

President Carter Speech in Philadelphia Reported G 1
Pinkowski, Jagielski Attend CSSR Liberation Day Concert G 1
Pinkowski Speech [TRYBUNA LUDU 7 May] G 1
Deputy Trade Minister Comments on Increased Trade With Iran G 3
Werblan Receives French CP Study Delegation G 3
PZPR Delegation Returns From Portugal Visit G 3
Gierek, Jablonski, Babiuch Attend Wroclaw Anniversary Rally G 4
Soviet Officers Honored G 4
35th Anniversary of Victory Over Nazis Marked G 4
Gierek Wreath-Laying Ceremony G 4
Meeting With Veterans G 5
Defense Minister's Order of Day [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 8 May] G 5
Gierek Addresses Delegation of Metallurgists [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 8 May] G 6
Wojtaszek Addresses Women's Meeting 7 May [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 8 May] G 7

ROMANIA

Ambassador Marinescu Eulogizes Tito at UN Meeting H 1
Ceausescu, Delegation Return From Belgrade H 1
Burtica Receives RSFSR Vice Premier Kazakov H 1
Burtica, Soviet Deputy Trade Minister Discuss Cooperation H 1
Hua Guofeng Arrives in Bucharest 'on Short Visit' 9 May H 2
Talks With Ceausescu H 2
Conclusion of Visit H 3
DPRK President Kim Il-song Arrives in Bucharest 9 May H 3
Discussions With Ceausescu H 4
Continuation of Talks H 4
Guinea President Sekou Toure Begins Visit 9 May H 5
Talks, Luncheon H 5
Departure From Bucharest H 7
Joint Commission With Libya Holds Session in Bucharest H 7
Ceausescu Receives Departing Libyan Ambassador H 7
Diplomatic Relations With Haiti Established 9 May H 8
RCP Secretary Banc Receives CCP Activists H 8
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Brazil H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Dignitaries Meet; Depart After Funeral for Tito I 1
Kim Il-song Meets Nyerere [KCNA] I 1
Kim Il-song Meets Kolisevski [KCNA] I 1
Kim Il-song, Kaunda Meet [KCNA] I 2
Kim Il-song Attends Funeral [KCNA] I 2
Kim Il-song, Mugabe Meet [KCNA] I 3
Kim Il-song Meets Bangladesh's Zia [KCNA] I 4
Kim Il-song Meets Rodriguez [KCNA] I 4
Kim Il-song Departs [KCNA] I 4

Ceausescu Attends Funeral I 5
Ceausescu Meets Bangladesh's Zia I 5
Ceausescu Meets Gandhi I 6
Ceausescu Meets Suarez I 6
Ceausescu Meets Mugabe I 7
Suarez Comments on Meetings [Madrid] I 7
Zhivkov Meets Kolisevski, Dragosavac I 7
Rodriguez Meets LCY Leaders [Havana] I 8
Dragosavac, Dolanc Meet Berlinguer I 8
LCY Officials Meet Greek, French Communists I 8
Waldheim Meets Bakaric I 9
Mugabe's Meetings [Salisbury] I 9
FRG's Carstens, Honecker Meet [DPA] I 10
Brandt Meets Honecker, Brezhnev [DPA] I 10
Minic, Bakali Meet Officials I 10
Djuranovic Meets Mongolia's Batmonh I 10
Djuranovic Talks With Ecevit I 11
Kolisevski, Zia Meet I 11
Zia Meets Al-Asad [Dacca] I 11
Zia Meets Cuban Foreign Minister [Dacca] I 12
Kolisevski, Indonesia's Malik Meet I 12
'Arafat Meets Kolisevski, Grlickov I 12
Haq Meets Schmidt, Others [Karachi] I 13
Haq-Mijatovic Meeting [Karachi] I 13
Haq Comments on Meetings [Karachi] I 14
Haq Meets Djuranovic I 14
Haq Departure I 15
Vrhovec's Meetings I 15
Vrhovec Meets Sri Lanka Minister I 15
Kolisevski Meets Angola's Lukoki I 15
Khieu Samphan Meets Stambolic [VODK] I 16
Khieu Samphan Meets Hua [VODK] I 16
Delegations' Departures I 16
Bangladesh President Departs I 17
More Departures I 17
Press Reports Foreign Leaders' Statements on Tito's Death I 18
Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying Statement [BORBA 7 May] I 18
Bani-Sadr's Condolences [POLITIKA 7 May] I 19
PDRY Leader's Condolences [BORBA 8 May] I 19
PCE's Carrillo Statement [BORBA 7 May] I 20
PCE Leaders' Condolences [POLITIKA 8 May] I 21
Berlinguer Statement [POLITIKA 7 May] I 21
Army LCY Committee Condolences on Tito's Death [BORBA 6 May] I 22
Information Secretary Interviewed on Tito's 'Legacy' I 23

CARTER PHILADELPHIA SPEECH IN 'SPIRIT OF COLD WAR'

AU101320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a speech before the World Council in Philadelphia, U.S. President Carter has reviewed the administration's foreign political activity. Although his speech was delivered on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, it was given entirely in the spirit of the cold war. Insulting the memory of the 22 million Soviet people killed in World War II, Carter again launched slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union by attributing to it certain aggressive intentions. Devoting particular attention to Soviet-U.S. relations, Carter again accentuated his own slanderous version of the developments in Afghanistan. Thus the U.S. President asserted that the White House has undertaken a road toward fierce militarism and anti-Sovietism by denouncing detente. In his speech Carter again tried to transfer to the Soviet Union his own plans on the establishment of a U.S. military-political protectorate in the Middle East area, the Persian Gulf and in South Asia. He said that this area was of vital importance for the United States which was ready to defend it with military forces.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BELGRADE

AU091038 Sofia BTA in English 0837 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA)--Last night the Bulgarian party and state delegation for the funeral of Josip Broz Tito returned home. The delegation was headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. In Belgrade Mr Todor Zhivkov had brief meetings with party leaders and heads of state.

Mr Todor Zhivkov had talks with Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with Mr Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, with Mr Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State council of the GDR, with Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia; Mr Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Korean People's Democratic republic, Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Cuba.

Mr Zhivkov had talks also with King Baudouin the First of **Belgium**, with president Constantine Tsatsos of Greece, with the Federal President of Austria Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and the federal chancellor of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky, with Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and prime minister of Ethiopia, with Mr Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, with Mr Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, with Mr Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea, with Mr Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, with Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, with Mr Helmut Schmidt, the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, with Mr Suleyman Demirel, prime minister of Turkey, with Mr Spyros Kiprianou, the president of Cyprus, with Mr Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, with Mr Willy Brandt, president of the Social Democratic Party of the FRG.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES ACTIVITY OF PARIS CP MEETING

AU091934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has discussed a report on the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament and the participation of the Bulgarian delegation in the meeting.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo is of the opinion that the discussions held at the meeting provided a serious and detailed assessment of the present international situation, the exacerbation of which is due to the aggressive policy of imperialism, primarily of U.S. imperialism.

The very important political document adopted by the meeting, the appeal of the communists to the peoples of Europe, clearly shows the main task--to safeguard peace and to defend, maintain and continue detente.

By entirely approving the activity of the Bulgarian delegation, the BCP Central Committee Politburo expresses the deep conviction of the Bulgarian communists that the policy of cold war is a dangerous but not an essential one and that there is no reasonable alternative policy in our time to peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation and that peace and detente can be secured and continued.

The BCP will continue to actively follow a principled and consistent policy of peace, detente and cooperation with all the peoples in the Balkans, Europe and in the world.

TODOROV RECEIVES UNCTAD SECRETARY GENERAL

AU091950 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council, today received the secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Mr Gamani Corea, who is on a visit here.

The Bulgarian prime minister pointed out that the Bulgarian Government supports the UNCTAD initiatives for the establishment of a new type of international economic relations based on equality, mutual advantage and national sovereignty. He stressed the great importance Bulgaria attaches to UNCTAD in its efforts to promote economic cooperation in the world on a universal basis, for the reduction and abolition of restrictions in international trade. Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the realization of the principal goals of the organization, Mr Stanko Todorov emphasized.

Mr Gamani Corea drew the attention to the successful cooperation between Bulgaria and UNCTAD, noting the significance of Bulgaria's experience in the expansion of economic relations with the developing countries, as well as her contribution to the further development of trade, economy, and industrial cooperation between the East and the West.

Mr Corea had meetings also with other state and economic leaders. Topical questions of international economic cooperation within the UNCTAD framework and Bulgaria's participation in this cooperation were discussed.

USSR SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION VISITS; DEVELOPMENT PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU091700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A 2-day conference of the chairmen of the Bulgarian-Soviet permanent subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries has been held at the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Nacho Papazov, RCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the committee for science and technical progress, and the Soviet delegation by Konstantin Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology.

A protocol was signed today on coordination of plans for developing science and technology of the two countries for 1981-82.

The protocol was signed by Nacho Papazov and Konstantin Chernyayev.

Departure From Sofia

AU1119 45 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology led by Konstantin Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the committee, visited Bulgaria. In talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian State Committee on Science and Technical Progress led by its chairman, Nacho Papazov, questions pertaining to coordinating plans for the two countries' scientific-technological development fof the period of 1981-85 were discussed.

The two leaders, who also are cochairmen of the permanent subcommittee on scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR, signed a concluding protocol. It reflects the questions and goals to be commonly pursued by Bulgarian and Soviet scientists during the next 5-year plan. Today the Soviet delegation departed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH INDIA HELD IN DELHI

AU091456 Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Delhi, May 9--Prompted by the preparations for the forthcoming session of the Bulgarian-Indian committee on economic and techno-scientific cooperation in Delhi, the work of its subcommission and its working groups is over.

Views were exchanged on the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and India in foreign trade, electronics and electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgy, planning, the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, the agriculture, mineral resources and the light industry.

The subcommission and the working groups of the two sides expressed their readiness for a further expanding and deepening of mutually advantageous economic-techno-scientific co-operation on a long-term and planned basis. There were discussed the possibilities for using new forms including industrial cooperation and specialization and joint participation in third countries. There were also signed the respective protocols and specific agreement for the year 1980. The Bulgarian delegations led by first deputy-ministers and deputy-ministers, visited and became familiar with the works of a number of enterprises and institutes in India.

At the final meeting between the Indian ministers of trade P.K. Mukherief and the First Deputy-Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Stoyu Kosev mutual satisfaction with the work of the subcommissions and working groups was expressed.

DZHUROV, TODOROV ATTEND CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION IN SOFIA

AU091945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Ambassador to Bulgaria Jaroslav Hejna gave a reception at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Sofia on the occasion of the CSSR national holiday.

Comrades Dobri Dzhurdv; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Stoyan Karadzhov; Dimitur Stanishev; Petur Dyulgerov; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the council of ministers; members of the government; deputy chairmen of the national assembly; chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee; Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee; leaders of public, political and mass organizations, public figures; scientific and cultural figures and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army came to the reception to convey greetings to the CSSR ambassador.

Chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria also attended the reception which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KUBADINSKI LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT SESSION

AU101830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, left for Budapest today to attend a session of the International Preparatory Committee of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace. Kubadinski is also chairman of the National Preparatory Committee of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace.

SPORTS COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRI LANKA

AU091505 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 9, (BTA)--An agreement on sports cooperation between Bulgaria and Sri Lanka was signed here today. The document provides for regular sports contacts between the two countries, organization of various sports events, development of mass physical culture and sports, exchange of information and experience and organization of bilateral meetings.

The agreement was signed by Mr Trendafil Martinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports, and the Minister of Parliamentary Questions and Sports of Sri Lanka, Mr Vincent Perera. [title as received]

COMPANIES, SHELL INTERNATIONAL SIGN AGREEMENT IN SOFIA

AU081922 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA)--Bulgarian economic companies and Shell International signed a 10-year general agreement here. According to Mr Andre Bernard, executive manager of Shell International, this agreement opens up considerably wider possibilities for bilateral cooperation than the so far existing bilateral activity. This activity is dating two decades back and covers the sphere of petro-products, chemicals, chemical preparations for agriculture and, of recently, also metals. It stands annually for 20 million dollars' worth trade.

The agreement signed today provides for research, [word indistinct] and prospecting of mineral resources, chemical products and metals for joint marketing in third countries. The joint activities will run mainly along the lines of production and marketing of lubrication oils, plant control preparations, production and trade with chemicals, design and construction of petrol stations, tourist projects, etc.

Mr Bernard maintained that the more favourable provisions featured by this document are in line with Bulgaria's new legislation measures for economic cooperation with foreign partners.

He also allowed for the fact that the Bulgarian chemical industry is coming abreast in its turnover with Shell, which, according to him, creates good conditions to increase the Bulgarian deliveries of a number of chemical products, metals, etc. The agreement provides for organization of a commission, to be called on regular periods, to control the concrete implementation of the provisions. Mr Bernard stressed that his company has created relations of confidence with the Bulgarian side, "which are very important for the further development of bilateral contacts".

LEADERS ATTEND 35TH VICTORY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

AU091026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany, wreaths were laid this morning at the monument of the Soviet Army--our liberator--in Sofia. Paying respects to the great and heroic deeds of the Soviet soldiers, as well as to the heroes who died for Bulgaria's freedom, wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the people's government and Council of Ministers, and political and social mass organizations.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, as well as by leaders of social organizations, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army and by numerous citizens. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present.

Wreaths of gratitude were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Freedom Park, as well as at the monument to and tomb of the Soviet soldiers who died on Bulgarian soil, and at the monument of Marshal Tolbukhin. Representatives of detachments from the Bulgarian People's Army presented arms.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS; ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND

AU120845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 12 May 80

[Summary] The first Bulgarian national educational congress opened at the Universiada Hall in Sofia this morning. The following officials are attending the congress:

"Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Stoichev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov."

Comrade Lyudmila defined the first educational congress as a nationwide forum devoted to the settlement of all problems and questions stemming from socialist education. She described the main goal of the congress as a task for all members of our society in developing and educating the present generation of our motherland. "Lyudmila Zhivkova defined the elaboration and adoption of the education theses as a great success of our April party line and an original contribution to the theory and practice of socialist education." The delegates to the congress adopted the agenda of the congress and confirmed its leading organs.

U.S. NO LONGER ABLE TO DOMINATE LATIN AMERICA

AU100937 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 80 p 6

[Ivan Franek article: "Vain Intimidation; U.S. Provocations Against Cuba and Other Countries"]

[Excerpts] Press agencies recently announced that this May in the Caribbean the United States would carry out maneuvers of its air, naval and ground forces under the ostentatious name "Solid Shield 1980". More than 20,000 men, 42 ships and 350 aircraft are to take part in these maneuvers. A demonstration of force or the use of force--this is one of the basic means which for 150 years North American imperialism has been using to maintain "a complete comity of interests of the countries of the Western hemisphere" (in other words, its political, economic and military supremacy).

Occasional toothless admonishments addressed to certain fascist and dictatorial regimes in Latin America by the present American administration are rather in the nature of propaganda and are guided by the endeavor to prevent the terrorist forms of rule practiced by these regimes from causing a movement that would lead to a reversal and threaten the position of the North American monopolies in these countries. President Carter himself has already praised the Paraguayan fascist Stroessner, the Latin American dictator with the greatest seniority, when speaking of "progress in the development of human rights in Paraguay." But, of course, the right to extract unlimited amounts of natural resources from the enormous territory of eastern Paraguay, which Stroessner had granted to the American Anshutz corporation, is worth a great deal.

Also, Washington's all-round assistance to the El Salvador government junta, which has completely discredited itself both at home and internationally by its brutal actions against the present liberation fight of the people of El Salvador, is no longer a secret to anyone. Even certain bourgeois reporters are already writing that U.S. Ambassador White is the main manager of military and political actions against the Salvadoran left-wingers.

The provocative and aggressive policy of North American imperialism against the Republic of Cuba is generally known. With the broad international solidarity and fraternal support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Cuba is achieving significant successes in building the socialist society. It has successfully overcome the long years of American economic blockade (the United States has not fully revoked it to this very day), coped with the aggression of mercenaries in Playa Giron in 1961; crushed the storm troops of subversionists that were being sent to Cuba in the sixties from Miami as well as from the Latin American dictatorships; and defended successfully and with dignity its revolution in the Caribbean crisis of 1962, as well as during the "minicrisis" last year, evoked by the United States against revolutionary Cuba.

Cuba's Answer

Thus Cuba can be neither surprised nor intimidated by the present anti-Cuban campaign conducted by the imperialist centers in connection with the group of antisocial and criminal elements assembled at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The Cuban authorities neither prevented nor are preventing the departure of these elements. However, the striking thing is that this campaign is harmonized to coincide with the U.S. provocative maneuvers "Solid Shield 1980." At the 19 April rally attended by millions in Havana, the people of socialist Cuba gave a clear answer to this, as expressed by one of the many slogans of the rally: "Carter, Do Not Forget Playa Giron!"

The Latin America of the seventies and eighties no longer wants to be, nor is, the calm political and military-strategic rear guard of the United States that North American imperialism always tried to make it. The revolutionary and democratic processes developing in the Latin American countries are objectively directed against imperialism, particularly North American imperialism, and against its domestic helpers--Latin American reaction, the big bourgeoisie, the oligarchy and the large landowners.

The typical aspect of the present development of these processes is the increasing consolidation and interlinking of the fight against imperialism and for real national independence with the efforts for the working people's social liberation and the struggle against fascism and for democracy. Herein the basic role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist parties is growing; the class foundations of this fight are expanding and the alliances of anti-imperialist and democratic forces are being shaped.

In recent years the forces of progress and democracy achieved new successes in Latin America through the victory of Nicaraguan revolutionaries over the Somoza tyranny and the overthrow of the reactionary regime in Grenada. The people of El Salvador, supported by the solidarity of progressive people throughout the world, are fighting for their rights and demands and against the reactionary pro-American regime. All this is naturally weakening the positions of North American imperialism in Latin America. For this reason imperialism has recently developed both in Latin America and elsewhere in the world a broad campaign against progressive forces, mainly against socialist Cuba, which is providing an example of how to solve all basic problems of Latin American countries. That is why here, too, the mouldy bogey of "communist threat" is again being pulled out. The only thing is that the time when imperialism was able to do what it wanted throughout Latin America is gone forever.

INDRA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MARKOVIC ON TITO'S DEATH

LD052046 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Prague--Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of condolences to his Yugoslav counterpart Dragoslav Markovic on the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS TO ELECT PRESIDENT 22 MAY

LD111736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly has decided to convene the 17th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly on 22 May at 1000 in the Vladislav Hall of Prague Castle.

On the agenda of the meeting will be the election and swearing in of the CSSR president.

HUSAK HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN PRAGUE

LD092117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, hosted a reception today at the Prague Castle on the occasion of the CSSR national day. It was attended by Premier Lubomir Strougal and by other members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korecek and Jozef Lenart; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; and other representatives of our public and political life.

Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps; members of a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the all-union leadership; a delegation of the Soviet Army and of the Soviet War Veteran Committee led by Army Gen Aleksandr Luchinskiy, hero of the Soviet Union; a delegation of the Moscow Gorkom led by its secretary Valentin Makeyev; representatives of the main Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army; and representatives of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia came to congratulate Czechoslovak party and state representative on the national day.

The reception took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

KAPEK ATTENDS CSSR-USSR FRIENDSHIP RALLY

ID092144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Bad weather did not prevent citizens of Prague and visitors to the capital from attending the traditional peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally at Prague's Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation. The organizers moved the cultural program to both wings of the Congress Palace and thousands of participants in the rally were thus able to welcome at the festive opening a delegation of the CPCZ city committee led by Antonin Kapek, its chief secretary and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Also present was Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

BILAK ADDRESSES REGIONAL PARTY SESSION

AU100958 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Comrade V. Bilak at the Session of the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee: To Proceed From Concrete Conditions"; capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpt] CTK--Comrade V. Bilak spoke in the discussion. He underscored the significance of a comprehensive approach to ideological and political-educational work and of the constant improvement of its standards in view of the greatly demanding tasks of the further comprehensive development of our socialist society. In connection with the implementation of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session he recalled that the tasks anchored in them are long-term and that their materialization requires daily, persistent, devoted and patient work.

He particularly stressed the imperative need to proceed in ideological upbringing work consistently from concrete life experiences and from the concrete conditions and problems of the working place, department or territory in question. AT THE SAME TIME, HE SAID, EFFECTIVE IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY ON THE BASIS OF DEEP CONVICTION, MARXIST-LENINIST AWARENESS, A KNOWLEDGE OF MATTERS AND THE INNERMOST INVOLVEMENT IN THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS. THERE MUST BE NO DISHARMONY BETWEEN WORDS AND DEEDS: ALL EXPRESSIONS OF FORMALISM MUST BE ELIMINATED. One must not overrate the administrative aspect of ideological upbringing work; one should rather emphasize its efficiency, which must be manifested in the people's way of thinking and acting. Bilak also pointed out the immense significance of the personal example of a truly socialist attitude toward work and the way of living. He emphasized the task of every party member to actively contribute to increasing the awareness of the broad working masses, particularly the youth, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, social patriotism and internationalism.

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES AT ANNIVERSARY MILITARY PARADE

Coverage of Parade, Activities

AU091244 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech/Slovak from 0655 GMT to 0804 GMT on 9 May carries a live color relay of the military parade on Prague's Letna Plain, to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the CSSR by the Soviet Army.

The relay opens with high angle shots of some 28 squares of troops from various arms of the CSSR Armed Forces lined up on Letna Plain, and of the waiting crowds where many people are seen with open umbrellas.

At about 0700 GMT military commands are heard. The troops are seen presenting arms, and the camera pans the leaders as they arrive at the reviewing stand. They take their places from left to right as follows: various unidentified officials including generals and Antonin Kapek, Vasil Bilak, Soviet Ambassador Botvin, Lubomir Strougal, Gustav Husak--one place is left empty, subsequently to be filled by Army Gen Martin Dzur (the main speaker)--Alois Indra, Soviet Army Gen Aleksandr Luchinskiy, Josef Kempny, another Soviet general, Josef Korcak, Karel Hoffmann and other unidentified officials.

At about 0702 Defense Minister General Dzur receives the parade commander in front of the reviewing stand and both generals in their command jeeps drive past the various units greeting them.

General Dzur is subsequently seen mounting the reviewing stand and at about 0710 begins his speech which lasts 12 minutes. Military commands are heard. The national anthems are played while the camera pans the units lined up, the leaders on the stand and the watching crowds from various angles and distances.

At about 0727 GMT the military parade and march past begins with a group of banner bearers, led by a command jeep. Next follow squares of marchers made up of the students of the secondary and college-type military schools, members of the Border Guards, Danube Flotilla, National Security Corps and of a People's Militia regiment, with the camera cutting in shots of the leaders and watching crowds, as well as shots of overflying helicopters of the MI 8 and MI 24 types, while the announcer describes some of the combat qualities of the aircraft. A unit with red berets described as helicopters-borne units of a motorized rifle division is seen marching past the grandstand and MIG 21 and 23 type fighters fly over Letna Plain, followed by Sukhoy fighter bombers as the announcer notes.

At about 0752 GMT the parade of motorized units begins opened by fanfare players on heavy trucks and by command cars carrying the regimental colors. The camera pans the next unit, a regiment of paratroopers seated in light jeeps pulling light long-barrelled guns. They are followed by armored personnel carriers with mounted missile launchers, self-propelled howitzers, other types of personnel carriers, and various types of trucks, some towing long-barreled cannons.

While the announcer points out that some of the technical equipment is being shown at this parade for the first time, without specifying, various types of missiles, mounted on or towed by various types of heavy tractors or trucks for various purposes, such as tactical, tactical-operational and air defense operations, as the announcer says, are passing by the reviewing stand. A parade of various types of engineering equipment, mostly for bridge-building, some never shown previously as the announcer points out and all mounted on trucks or self-propelled, and the march of the combined military bands past the grandstand conclude the parade, at about 0755 GMT. The relay ends with shots of crowds marching past the reviewing stand, waving to the leaders who are seen waving in return, and gathering in front of the stand to cheer the leaders who are seen leaving their places.

Additional Parade Coverage

LD090914 Prague CTK in English 0821 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Prague--A large military parade of units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Interior Ministry forces and People's Militia was held here today, in honour of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the country's liberation by the Soviet Army.

The parade was led by standard bearers with eight historic banners, symbols of the glorious traditions of the Czechoslovak Army. The units marching past the reviewing stand included members of secondary and higher military schools and academies, the Border Guard and the Danube Border Guard, a regiment of the National Security Corps and of the People's Militia, and forces of the Western military district.

The air force flypast included combat helicopters MI-24, MIG-21 fighters and third-generation MIG-23's.

Next in the parade was a motorized rifles division, the Banska Bystrica Paratroop Battalion BMP with recoilless cannon, armoured personnel carriers OT-64 and two batteries of anti-tank guided missiles.

The artillery brigade in the parade included a unit of 122 mm missile launchers, 122 mm howitzers mounted on tank undercarriages, and selfpropelled 152 mm guns, shown in public for the first time. They were followed by lorry-drawn 130 mm cannon, and an anti-aircraft brigade with missiles.

Last in the parade were three columns of T-series tanks, successors to the famed World War Two T-34's and the postwar T-54's.

On the day of the liberation anniversary, the military parade proved that the Czechoslovak Armed Forces are a reliable weapon of the working class, ready to defend socialism and peace in close alliance with the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Dzur Speech

LD091112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0650 GMT 9 May 80

[Speech by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia, on 9 May at a military parade in Prague marking the 35th anniversary of the Czechoslovak national liberation struggle and the liberation by the Soviet Army--live]

[Text] Comrade general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, comrades, citizens of the capital, Prague, and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; comrades, members of the armed forces, dear foreign guests, dear Soviet friends:

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, I congratulate you on the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Thirty-five years ago, in May 1945, the 6-year national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people reached its climax.

A qualitatively new phase in our national and state history was inaugurated. On 9 May 1945, the heroic Soviet Army ended its victory by liberating Prague, its victory over fascist Germany. The struggle of the Czech and Slovak people at home and abroad throughout the years of World War II has a firm and honorable place in the worldwide struggle of progressive forces against fascism. The communists who took their place at its helm, together with our other patriots, made immense sacrifices in this battle. The Soviet Union played a decisive role in the defeat of fascism. Its victory in the Great Patriotic War became the triumph of the policy of the CPSU. It was a testimony of the invincible strength of the socialist social system, of the moral-political unity and heroism of the Soviet people and its army.

The Soviet Union, which made the greatest sacrifices in the struggle to save world civilization, has drawn--together with the other states of the socialist community--the unequivocal conclusion from the hard years of war that everything has to be done to prevent the outbreak of another war.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries contrasts sharply with the aggressive adventurist foreign policy pursued by imperialism, headed today by the ruling circles of the United States. Their attempt to drag the world into a new arms race, to eliminate all the positive aspects attained with difficulties in the 1970's in the process of detente, is encountering increasing opposition among the peace-loving forces of the world. Despite the unparalleled hostile anticommunist campaign unleashed by the imperialist ruling circles, the Soviet Union is unswervingly continuing its peace policy, mapped out by the 24th CPSU Congress and further elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the working people of our country unflinchingly endorse this policy and are making their honorable and active contribution toward its implementation. We are convinced that this policy, which reflects the interests of the overwhelming majority of people on our planet, will pave its triumphant road forward, notwithstanding all the obstacles.

We regarded and continue to regard the security of our future and the guarantee of the peaceful life of our people in the inseparable alliance with the Soviet Union. Its expression is the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed exactly 10 years ago.

The solid fraternal ties and mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are multiplying our strength in building an advanced socialist society. They guarantee our independence and are helping to increase our political, economic and defense strength.

As long as the aggressive NATO military bloc exists, the member states of which are feverishly arming and, under pressure from the United States, are making their territories available for the deployment of new, aggressive, nuclear missile weapons, it is our duty to ensure the defense capability of our country and the all-round preparedness of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces.

The Czechoslovak People's Army, the formations of the Ministry of Interior, the National Security Corps and by their side the People's Militia are meticulously fulfilling their duty toward their country. They are inseparably linked with the working people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, provide everything they need for the defense and protection of our socialist achievements. They are ready to selflessly fulfill their patriotic and internationalist tasks entrusted to them by our people, the communist party and the government.

The CSSR is a firm link in the defensive, military-political alliance of the Warsaw Pact, whose foundation 25 years ago will be marked in the next few days. We regard it as one of the fundamental pillars of our security and independence. That is why we shall continue to contribute to its all-round reinforcement in the interest of the peaceful building of socialism in our country, the defense of socialism and the preservation of world peace.

Comrades, dear fellow citizens. Our people are firmly advancing along the road of building socialism, a road along which we once and for all time set out in February 1948 when our working people under the leadership of the CPCZ, acted in unity and with determination to crush the attempt by Czechoslovak reaction, backed by international imperialism, to stage a counterrevolutionary coup. The Czechoslovak people placed its confidence in the CPCZ and highly values its achievements in the struggle for the rights of the people in the years of the bourgeois republic, for national liberation during the time of the fascist occupation, in implementing the program of the national and democratic revolution and in socialist construction. The National Front of Czechs and Slovaks which was formed in the process of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the communist party, is a solid political foundation of the unity of our people on which we rely in building an advanced socialist society.

The historic justification, advantages and strength of socialism are demonstrated by the undeniable successes in all spheres of the life of our society of which we are rightly proud. But we also know that our possibilities are even greater. A great deal still needs to be done to increase the efficiency of our economy, as well as to train a new socialist-thinking and acting man. The 14th and 15th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee dealt with these problems in great detail. The fundamental requirement in the future is the conscientious and mature work of the workers, peasants, the intelligentsia and the members of the armed forces, of all our working people. The main thing today is to make maximum efforts in order to fulfill the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and prepare well for the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We have all the conditions to ensure the future economic, social and cultural development of our socialist society and for the systematic consolidation of the defense capacity of our state also in the new, more complicated conditions created by the constantly deepening crisis of capitalism.

Our guarantee in this is the Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPCZ, active support of this policy by our people, the invincible alliance and all-round cooperation with our liberator and loyal friend, the Soviet Union, and the other countries of the socialist community. Dear fellow citizens, comrades, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR and the Central Committee of the National Front, I express the hope that the common objectives of our endeavor will be crowned by fresh successes for the good of our beautiful socialist fatherland. I wish you more contented and joyful days in your life, happiness and peace for you and your children.

Long live the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic! [applause]

Glory to the Czechoslovak working people and their armed forces! [applause]

Long live the Soviet Union, our liberator, its glorious Leninist Communist Party, the fraternal Soviet people and their heroic army! [applause]

Long live and flourish the CPCZ, the revolutionary vanguard of the working people and the leading force of our society! [applause]

CARTER SPEECH SEEN AS PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL TENSION

LD101020 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The International Affairs Council in Philadelphia--an exclusive body of influential political and business circles--invited President Carter to express his thoughts on current problems of American policy. Horst Kaeubler, our correspondent in the United States, had the opportunity to follow the speech:

At a time when the American news magazine NEWSWEEK, as a kind of mood barometer, wrote that President Carter's foreign policy was in ruins, the U.S. head of state was speaking on foreign policy. But the characteristics of this speech do not reveal that the White House is drawing the necessary conclusions. On the contrary, the speech by the American President to the International Affairs Council in Philadelphia emphasizes extremely doubtful features. Against the backdrop of the old myth of threat, that gross invention of the cold war, the American head of state was trying to hammer it into the public that balancing on the edge of war should become the basis of American foreign policy.

In no other speech by the U.S. President in his more than 3 years in office has there been such an accumulation of military demands as in his foreign-political summation in Philadelphia. Carter demanded that America's military strength remain unsurpassed. Adherence to the course of weapons procurement, the modernization of weapons systems, strengthening the NATO bloc--these are the priorities of U.S. foreign policy. Carter described the NATO decision to assign West Europe the role of a nuclear battlefield by stationing American medium-range missiles there as historic.

A particularly alarming feature of Carter's speech was the threat of military force. The U.S. President declared (?not only) southwest Asia, with the Persian Gulf at the center, as an area of strategic interest to the United States. In a perilous [word indistinct] to the old, failed world gendarme strategy (?he openly came out in favor of) risking a limited war in this region should U.S. interests be put in jeopardy. Naturally, the President knows that the policy of confrontation [words indistinct] the military attack on Iran showed its full and dangerous nature, and is causing increased concern in his own camp and in the United States.

Carter, who is now being strongly accused of not going to the funeral in Belgrade because he wanted to [words indistinct] a talk with Leonid Brezhnev, would like to erase the impression that he is a war president. Thus right at the end of his speech Carter stated that he still views detent with the Soviet Union as (?an aim), that arms limitation is of decisive importance, and that SALT II should be ratified at the earliest possible date. But how can SALT II be ratified when the U.S. President forbids the Congress from ratifying the treaty? Why is he heightening international tension, seeking military superiority and calling for the use of military force if detente remains his goal?

A few hours before the speech in Philadelphia, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sent a telegram of congratulations to Edmund Muskie, who had just been sworn in as the U.S. secretary of state. In this telegram Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope that Muskie's appointment might help shape the development of Soviet-American relations (?more) constructively. The opportunity will be there when the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States meet in Vienna next week for the first time. But after President Carter's speech--which UPI described as the administration's strongest declaration of foreign policy--the question must be asked if in fact Washington is interested in the success of the meeting.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN BERLIN

LD111925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca, who is on his way home from Belgrade to Havana, for a friendly conversation. During their exchange on current international issues, the two ministers affirmed their states resolve to continue the policy of peace and to vigorously confront all imperialist attempts to aggravate the international situation. They also discussed the further development of bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Malmierca is flying home tonight.

USSR CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN FOR FESTIVAL

LD112304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Berlin--An official delegation of USSR cultural workers led by Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Berlin on Sunday to attend the festival of friendship and USSR culture in the GDR. SED Politburo member Kurt Hager and Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann welcomed them at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov was present.

The festival will open on Monday with a concert in the Palace of the Republic and continue until 20 May with a number of cultural events including a performance by Moscow's Bolshoy Theatre.

MINISTER SIGNS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SYRIA

LD111416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0801 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Damascus--GDR Minister of Heavy Engineering and Installation Construction Gerhard Zimmermann ended a visit of several days to Syria today and returned to the GDR. Zimmermann discussed the further deepening of economic cooperation between the two states with 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Syrian deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Industry Minister Husayn al-Qadi and transport minister Muharram Tayyarah. Gerhard Zimmermann and Husayn al-Qadi signed a protocol on further industrial cooperation between the GDR and Syria.

During the visit Zimmermann opened the "Technical Days of the GDR in the Syrian Arab Republic" exhibition in the presence of several government members.

LEADERS MEET WITH NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD101508 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 10 Mar 80

[Text] The GDR and The Netherlands have declared themselves in favor of continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence. This is necessary, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann told Netherlands parliamentarians in Berlin yesterday, to preserve detente as the dominant trend in Europe. During a talk with the delegation which was headed by (Reluzia Beck), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Hermann Axen, chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, spoke of the threat resulting from the decision to station new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Both sides supported the convening of an all-European disarmament conference.

ENVIRONMENT MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN HELSINKI

LD080920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Helsinki--GDR Minister for Environmental Protection Dr Hans Reichelt, who is currently in Helsinki as leader of a GDR delegation to the first meeting of the Joint Baltic Commission, was received today by Dr Johannes Virolainen, president of the Finnish Diet and chairman of the Finnish Center Party. The two politicians paid tribute to the relations between the GDR and Finland, which have developed favorably in all spheres. They expressed their intention to contribute in future toward the consistent and dynamic expansion of their relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems.

At a meeting with Deputy Finnish Premier Eino Uusitalo the two sides emphasized their country's determination to continue with the policy of detente.

The talks held by Dr Hans Reichelt with Johannes Koikkalainen, second minister of the interior responsible for questions on environmental protection, centered on bilateral and multilateral cooperation in protection of the environment and water management. The two ministers underlined the importance of the Baltic convention which came onto force on 3 May; the promotion of peaceful cooperation in the Baltic; the protection of the marine environment; and of improving the political climate in Europe.

NAUMANN, SED DELEGATION CONCLUDE PARIS VISIT AFTER MEETINGS

LD091426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Paris--A delegation of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive Committee met today, the last day of its 4-day visit to the French capital, with workers of the Paris metro. The delegation, led by Politburo member Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee, had been invited by the Paris Federation of the French Communist Party [PCF].

At the metro control center the guests viewed the automatic traffic control of 11 metro lines and over 300 stations. They also viewed the new Lyon station. Subsequently, the delegation had a cordial meeting with communists of the 14th Arrondissement of Paris who reported on the PCF's work in this workers district. Prior to the return flight to Berlin, a final meeting with the leadership of the Paris PCF Federation took place this afternoon.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND CSSR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD091336 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador in the GDR, held a reception in Berlin today to mark his country's national day. Those present included the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mueckenberger, Horst Dohlus, Egon Krenz and other personages.

FRG CITIZEN DRAWS SENTENCE FOR 'TRANSIT CRIME'

AU100952 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--FRG citizen Hans Wimmer was sentenced to 7 years and 6 months imprisonment on 7 May by the Neubrandenburg Bezirk Court for a crime committed under Section 105 of the Penal Code in continued abuse of the transit agreement.

Wimmer systematically and repeatedly planned and organized subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. To prepare his crimes he contacted a gang member in the West Berlin "Zur Kogge" inn, a meeting place of the criminal Heide Gang, and undertook several reconnaisance trips to the GDR posing as a tourist. He recruited Rolf-Dieter Lehmann, inhabitant of Berlin (West), unscrupulously taking advantage of the latter's social plight, as a messenger and escort driver. He maintained close contacts with an automobile company in Berlin (West) whose cars he used, among other things, for the execution of his crimes.

NEW RECRUITS BEGIN SERVICE WITH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY

AU100941 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday [6 May] young GDR citizens began their honorary service in the National People's Army [NVA] troop units and teaching institutions. Many will perform the honorary service as noncomissioned officers or professional officers.

They were welcomed at the barracks by their future superiors and familiarized themselves with the traditions of the regiments or schools. Soldiers of Soviet partner troop units recounted the glorious combat road of their units in the Great Fatherland War at joint comradeship-in-arms meetings.

On the same day draftees began their honorary service in the GDR's Border Troop units as well.

Earlier the youths had been cordially seen off by enterprises and social organizations. They had received the group assignment from their FDJ organizations to honorably fulfill the military class task faithful to the oath taken on the colors.

CHURCH LEADERS MEET WITH CSSR RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

AU100956 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 7 May 80 p 5

[Summary] The first consultative meeting between representatives of the Czech Ecumenical Council and the Evangelical Churches in Slovakia and of representatives of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR took place in late April in Berlin. Members of the CSSR delegation were: Prof Dr Peter Pokorny of the Comenius College Department in Prague; Parson Rudolf Nemec of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church; and Prof Dr Ludwig Csemy of the Slovak Evangelical Reformed Church. Participating in the talks on the part of the GDR church federation were Bishop D. Albrecht Schoenherr; desk officers of the Secretariat of the Church Office of the Evangelical Church Federation and of the Lutheran Church Office, as well as members of the working boards on the federation.

"During the exchange of ideas, which lasted several hours, the guests and hosts briefed each other about the current tasks and work plans of their respective churches. After a report about the continuation of work on the Eisenach recommendations and about the problem of the definition of the creed for the planned church merger, the CSSR guests explained the attitude of their churches to the documents related to the creed. In doing so it became evident that in the CSSR's evangelical churches there exist four equal creeds side by side and that they are recognized in the congregations and churches."

The responsibility of the churches in both countries for peace was another topic of the talks and it was agreed that it must be explained to the people that it is worthwhile to commit oneself to peace. "Problems related to the advanced training of pastors, of congregational work and of church informational work were other fields discussed at the meeting, which was fruitful for both sides."

This consultative meeting continued the working contacts between the evangelical churches of both countries as agreed upon during a visit by a GDR delegation to the CSSR in October 1978.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS CARTER SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA

LD100912 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The U.S. President has again sharply attacked the USSR over events in Afghanistan. But at the same time, he described the continuation of detente as an important goal. In his speech in Philadelphia, Carter, while accusing the Soviet leadership of aggression, also said that the signing of the SALT II agreement was a great success. He reiterated that the United States would abide by the provisions of the document if the USSR does the same. For the first time, he mentioned the possibility that arms limitation agreements covering a wider range could be concluded with the USSR. Observers believe that the nature of Carter's speech was basically determined by anti-Sovietism.

NEPSZABADSAG NOTES CARTER'S ABSENCE IN BELGRADE

LD112039 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--"On May 8, 1980, the eve of the 35th anniversary of the day when Nazi Germany surrendered unconditionally, on that day everyone who is in possession of power on this earth today was present in Belgrade. They arrived to pay final homage to one who (created) a socialist society from the unstable southern regions of Europe, and in the eyes of many Asian, African and Latin American nations, created the political reality of equality of rights", writes the Sunday issue of NEPSZABADSAG, commenting on Tito's inheritance in an article entitled "From Mourning Belgrade".

"Half the world--that is to say the side influenced from the Western hemisphere--(?resounded that) the essence of Tito's oeuvre is condensed in the tragic opposition which developed at the end of the 1940s. The so-called great press criticizes in the West President Carter in the spirit of this thesis, because he did not attend Tito's funeral. Yet, measuring on a historical scale, it is absolutely of no consequence whether Carter was or was not present", states the commentator.

The article then continues: "Because in that struggle, which is greater and more important than anything else, which is carried on for socialism and against capitalism in this century, Tito's Yugoslavia was never, not even for a moment, the second-line reserve of capitalism, of reaction; not even when in 1948 the Yugoslav communists all of a sudden felt themselves to be like fish without water, but neither when in one or another question of daily politics other parties had debates, at times touch clashes with the Yugoslav communists.

"Tito's inheritance is above all a task", points out the author in the following. "The fate of great inheritances is always complicated. It is easy to squander, and it can only be preserved if care is signalled not merely by respectful dusting, but by profiting from the achievements, by the creative further development of them. The nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia are now before maturity from this point of view. And the maturity examinations are border lines in the life of every man--in a figurative sense in the life of every society. Because after graduation nobody is there to hold their hand."

The article goes on to point out:

"Tito helped the people of his country rise to a standard which earlier would have been unimaginable. The most complicated problem of his inheritance, and one which conceals the most dangers, is nonetheless that Yugoslavia--as a consequence of its geographical and historical fundamentals--is a country of enormous contrasts.

The industrial culture and living standards of the population of Slovenia reminds of the western neighbours. Crna Gora or Kosovo, however, still bear the stamp of all that which still exists as the inheritance of the preserved Middle Ages, the Turkish reign which lasted unitl the beginning of the 20th century. The nationalities living in Yugoslavia always and among every circumstance have to live and shape their fate in such a way that separately they will not get far, but together they can achieve a great deal."

The commentary states in conclusion: "In the last quarter of the 20th century, Yugoslavia is no longer the unstable southern region of Europe, but one of the firm constituents of the socialist world. It is an important country, and our good-neighbourly relation and friendship towards it is not determined by what is different--in one or another question, standpoint--but by that which joins us. And this is the five-pointed red star in our state arms", ends the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SECRETARY MUSKIE'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD111144 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Will the new U.S. secretary of state succeed in countering the influence of the national security adviser in Washington? We shall soon find out; after all, the Senate has already approved the appointment. The new chief of U.S. diplomacy will therefore be able to concentrate on foreign policy when he meets Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Vienna next week. Eva Vertes sums up the circumstances of Muskie's appointment and, what is more important, the one-time senator's views of foreign policy:

The Senate, which usually takes long weeks to deliberate on similar matters, approved the appointment in record time: In a single day. The vote was almost unanimous; only two Republican senators said no to the appointment and even they did so not so much because of the person but--as they said--in order to register a low-key protest against Carter's foreign policy as a whole. The truly American tempo was this time dictated by careful consideration: The legislature wanted to throw a veil on the minicrisis--or perhaps midcrisis--which had developed in the wake of the commando action in Iran and Vance's resignation. From another aspect, the diplomatic dairy demanded that Muskie should be thrown in at the deep end within the next few days. Next week he will be present at the usual foreign ministerial conference of the Atlantic alliance, and then he will meet Gromyko in Vienna.

The portrait of the new secretary of state had already been sketched for our listeners when he emerged as Carter's surprise choice for the post. We know that his political career goes back to 1947, and that he flirted with the post of vice president in 1968 and of president in 1972, in the colors of the Democrats. At that time he said that America today needs a politician who shoots from the hip. Much has changed in the meantime, in the world and in the United States alike. Yet this wise statement is today perhaps more pertinent than ever. The question is whether he still holds the same view, sitting in the chair of the secretary of state as he does?

LOSONCZI, CZINEGE ATTEND VICTORY DAY CEREMONY

LD091338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] On 9 May, victory day, we remember the heroes. Gabor Dombovari reports on the wreath-laying ceremony in Budapest:

Today, 9 May, is victory day. This anniversary is remembered in many countries today. The wreath-laying ceremony in Szabadsag Square in Budapest, in front of the monument of the Soviet heroes, began at 1000 this morning. A military guard of honor lined up in the square, which was bedecked with flags. Many leading personalities of our political, social, economic and cultural life attended the ceremony.

A trumpet sounded when Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and member of the Politburo, arrived in the company of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense. The commander of the guard of honor reported to Pal Losonczi who, together with the minister of defense, inspected the guard. After the national anthems, the wreath-laying began.

On behalf of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, Pal Losonczi and Rezso Trautmann; on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth, and on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar and Gyorgy Aczel laid wreaths. On behalf of the Soviet Embassy, Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, ambassador; Valeriy Leonidovich Musatov, counselor; and Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Popov, military and air attache were present and laid wreaths.

Following the national council of the Patriotic People's Front and the National Council of Trade Unions, on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Police Lt Gen Janos Kamara and Maj Gen Sandor Borbely laid wreaths. On behalf of the Soviet southern army group temporarily stationed in Hungary, wreaths were laid by Col Gen V.I. Sivenok, Lt Gen F. K. Ishchenko and Lt Gen V.S. Kolesov.

The flowers of remembrance were placed in front of the monument by Romesh Chandra, and the delegation led by the WPC president. The wreath-laying ceremony, which was attended by hundreds of Budapest workers, ended with the playing of the Internationale and the military guard of honor marching away.

LOSONCZI GREETS SFRY PRESIDENT KOLISEVSKI

LD091939 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on occasion of his taking office.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD081930 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 8, MTI--Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar sent a greetings message on Thursday to Czechoslovak leaders Dr Gustav Husak and Dr Lubomir Strougal on Czechoslovakia's national day. The greetings message says:

"The Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism in heroic fight brought freedom to the enslaved peoples of Europe. Liberation opened up the path of profound social transformation also for the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

"The Hungarian people pay the tribute of recognition to the outstanding achievements attained by the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party during the past 35 years in every sphere of building socialism. Your country has acquired a worthy place in the large community of countries engaged in building socialist society.

"It is a matter of joy for us that on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are developing their relations and strengthening cooperation, and thereby are contributing to the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and working class movement. We consider it an important task that [word indistinct] the progressive and revolutionary traditions of our history and basing on the joint successes recorded in the decades of building socialism, we make every possible endeavour for deepening our fraternal cooperation, for expanding our multifarious relations and for consolidating friendship between our peoples."

MAROTHY, KISZ DELEGATION RETURN FROM USSR

LD101212 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--The delegation of KISZ, which paid a visit to the Soviet Union under the leadership of Dr Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), arrived back in Hungary on Friday evening.

Marothy Comments

LD102258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The principles underlying Hungarian-Soviet youth cooperation are unchanged; their correctness has been demonstrated by the achievements of recent years. Laszlo Marothy, who spoke about his visit to the Soviet Union to an MTI correspondent, said that this is the reason for the fact that the 5-year agreement which he and Boris Pastukhov, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, signed in Moscow, contains no new principles. Laszlo Marothy explained that relations between Hungarian and Soviet young people are well served by the traditional friendship festivals which will be continued. The youth travel bureaus also work in the interest of deepening friendship. With their help, tens of thousands of young people get to know each other's country.

KADAR RECEIVES PDRY PARTY SECRETARY

LD102318 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--First Secretary Janos Kadar of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Saturday received Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen [YSP] and secretary of the Central Committee, who conveyed the message of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, head of state and government.

Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks with M.S. Muti' in a cordial, comradely atmohphere, under the sign of understanding and solidarity. They reviewed topical international questions and briefed each other on the building work going on in their countries, the activities of their parties and the tasks they face. They confirmed their readiness to intensify internationalist cooperation between the two parties.

The HSWP leaders assured the fraternal people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Socialist Party of Yemen of solidarity and support by the Hungarian people in their fight for protecting the country's independence and its revolutionary achievements, as well as for creating the conditions of socialist development.

LAZAR RECEIVES MONGOLIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY

LD091352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Tsendiyn Molom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The meeting, which was held in the parliament building, was attended by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi and Jozsef Szakali, state secretary and chairman of the Central People's Control Commission.

KUBADINSKI COMMENTS ON WORLD PARLIAMENT OF PEOPLES

LD112330 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--"We have to resist those endeavours of imperialist forces, the enemies of humanity, which aim at leading the world back to cold war, thus it is very important for people to fight for safeguarding peace throughout the world," said Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and member of the Bulgarian State Council, president of the office of the National Council of the Bulgarian Patriotic People's Front, head of the Bulgarian preparatory committee for the World Parliament of Peoples, in an interview with MTI during the session in Budapest of the international preparatory committee for the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace.

"The World Parliament of Peoples will convene in our capital in September. In the interest of the best possible preparations for the meeting, we have already brought concrete technical and organizational measures. We established a national preparatory committee, the members of which represent all Bulgarian political and social organizations. We set up an organizing office for the direct supervision of the programmes. In other words, we do everything so that the Sofia world parliament be held on a high standard, so that it contributes to the safeguarding of peace.

"We have appealed to the national preparatory committees operating throughout the world to begin the organizational work in their countries so that the parliament be convened at the highest possible level, so that the outstanding politicians, peace fighters, artists, and other representatives of social life attend.

"The reports which we have so far received show that preparations have begun at a number of places and that many people gladly participate in the work of the parliament," said in conclusion Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

CLERGYMEN'S PEACE MEETING--The Heves County PPF Committee has held a peace meeting of clergymen in Eger. Representatives of all religious demoninations participated in the peace forum. The Presidium included Laszlo Kadar, archbishop of Eger, and Laszlo S. Hegedus, secretary of the PPF National Council. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 80 p 8 AU]

PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA REPORTED

LD100535 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Carter has made a speech in Philadelphia in which he included among the most important matters the issue of American armament and strengthening the economy with the idea of increasing his country's military might. The President did speak about the need for detente and the necessity for disarmamant negotiations, but at the same time he announced no change in the policy of relations with the Soviet Union. He also said that in connection with present tensions in East-West relations it would not be possible to continue pursuing the policy of detente on the European Continent.

PINKOWSKI, JAGIELSKI ATTEND CSSR LIBERATION DAY CONCERT

LD070820 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 May, PAP--A gala concert took place in Warsaw tonight in connection with the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The concert was organized by the all-Poland and Warsaw National Unity Front Committee.

Representatives of the supreme party and state authorities, among them Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Alojzy Karkoszka, Josef Pinkowski, Emil Wojtaszek and Jerzy Waszczuk [attended]. Speeches were delivered by alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Jozef Pinkowski and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Poland Jindrich Rechorek.

Pinkowski Speech

AU092115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 80 pp 1,7

[Report on speech by Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 6 May Warsaw concert to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the CSSR]

[Text] Referring to the events of 35 years ago, J. Pinkowski stressed that the Polish people are proud that the Second Polish Army took part in the last days of that horrible war and reached the suburbs of Prague along its combat trail.

The Polish People's Republic and the CSSR are linked by ties of brotherhood and friendship. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance fully reflects the political and ideological content of those ties. Our states and peoples continue to develop their cooperation in the political and ideological sphere, in culture and science, in bilateral and mutilateral economic relations and trade and, finally, in the international arena in the common struggle for social progress and peace among nations in a comprehensive and dynamic way.

In the seventies those relations were crucially intensified and enriched as attested to politically by the July 1977 declaration entitled "On the Further Development and Intensification of Cooperation Between the PZPR and the CPCZ and Between Poland and the CSSR and on the Consolidation of the Friendship Between the Polish and the Czechoslovak Peoples."

The working meetings between the leaders of our two parties and peoples are of crucial importance for implementing the aforementioned program and for enriching the substance of the construction of developed socialist societies in our two countries. Those meetings are now a tradition. The most recent meeting between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and president of the CSSR, which took place in Prague last January, has produced further incentives to promote our most fruitful and fraternal cooperation.

The political importance of those meetings, which lay down the guidelines for our joint ventures to enrich our cooperation, is also shown in the fact that Poland and the CSSR are linked by increasingly comprehensive political, cultural and economic ties that help us to more fully utilize our spiritual and material potentials.

The Polish-Czechoslovak alliance, friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation are important factors in Poland's and the CSSR's socioeconomic development and exert a positive impact on the processes of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries. The development of many branches of our economy and the implementation of the PZPR's and the CPCZ's strategic goal of constructing developed socialist societies go hand in hand with efforts to further consolidate and intensify mutual economic-trade and scientific-technical cooperation.

That cooperation has been in dynamic development for years. Our mutual trade has increased threefold in 1971-79. Today Socialist Czechoslovakia's share in Poland's overall foreign trade accounts for almost 10 percent.

The purchase of Czechoslovak machines and installations are most instrumental in helping modernize and expand our economic potential. At the same time, Czechoslovakia ranks second to the Soviet Union insofar as purchases of Polish machines and installations are concerned. Our scientific-technical cooperation is also steadily developing. The protocol on the coordination of plans for 1981-85 socioeconomic development provides for further development of our economic relations. The protocol was signed last March.

Recalling that the foreign policy followed by People's Poland is based on the principle that we want to live on good terms with all nations. J. Pinkowski said that the indestructible alliance, solidarity and fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union are of fundamental importance for our people and state and are guarantors of the security of our borders and steady socialist development. Allied ties, friendship and cooperation are the distinctive features of our political relations with our closest neighbors--the CSSR and the GDR.

Preserving and strengthening peace in Europe and the world over, J. Pinkowski continued, is the supreme goal of our policy and the policy of the entire socialist community. We regard peace as the supreme good and life in peace as the basic human right of all nations and every man. That is why, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we have been and are ardent champions of disarmament and actively participate in the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces in central Europe. We also participate in the work of the Geneva disarmament committee. From the very beginning we have fought for the final and definitive recognition of the political-territorial reality that emerged from World War II. We have fought for that recognition as the necessary condition for permanently settling relations in Europe. On the basis of that reality it was possible to hold--on the initiative of the socialist countries--the Helsinki CSCE conference, the Final Act of which has become a great charter of peace on our continent, as Edward Gierek pointed out. That charter should be observed and implemented.

Concerned for future generations and for spreading the idea of peace and friendship, Poland submitted to the United Nations a draft declaration on education in favor of peace.

In the present aggravated and complicated political situation in the world the problems of peace, detente and disarmament call again for particular concern, militancy and further efforts. That is because we are witnessing imperialist forces' attempts to undermine the policy of detente. The NATO decision of last December on the production of new medium-range nuclear missiles and on deploying them in Western Europe is especially dangerous from the viewpoint of the security of all European nations.

We actively support all initiatives to check the arms race that have been put forward by the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

In particular, we greatly appreciate the proposal put forward last fall by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

We are making joint efforts to promote implementation of the CSCE Final Act and to insure a constructive course of the coming Madrid meeting. During the Eighth PZPR Congress and on May Day Edward Gierek proposed that an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament be held in Warsaw, seeing in it a hope that the present stalemate in disarmament negotiations may be overcome and that trust in international relations may be built up.

The meeting of the European communist and workers parties that was held in Paris on the initiative of the PZPR and the French Communist Party and that adopted the communists' appeal to European nations and states for peace and disarmament was another expression of our party's profound concern for peace and detente.

In conclusion J. Pinkowski extended to the CPCZ Central Committee and to the government and the peoples of the fraternal CSSR warm and friendly greetings and wishes for further success in building a developed socialist society.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON INCREASED TRADE WITH IRAN

LD110030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Here is a news item concerning the recent talks held in Iran by a Polish delegation. Antoni Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade, told a PAP journalist that a review of our export possibilities to Iran has been made. Particularly at stake here is the exporing of complete plants, such as sugar refineries and electric power stations, as well as mining equipment, railway rolling stock and vessels. There also exists the possibility of cooperation in the field of land improvement, construction of water reservoirs for agricultural purposes, supplies of agricultural equipment and, possibly, of building an agricultural machinery plant in Iran. These and other issues are to be discussed during the next meeting of delegations from both countries, due to be held this year.

WERBLAN RECEIVES FRENCH CP STUDY DELEGATION

LD102304 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May, PAP--A three member delegation of the Institute of Marxist Studies operating under the auspices of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee stayed here on a visit at the invitation of the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism. The delegation included PCF CC member, Director of the LA PENSEE bi-monthly Antoine Casanova. Information was exchanged on scientific-research works of the two institutes and the scope and principles of cooperation between them were spelled out. The delegation was received by Political Bureau member and Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee A. Werblan.

PZPR DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL VISIT

LD100530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee led by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee, which has been visiting Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, has ended its visit to that country. Zdzislaw Zandarowski was received by Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general. They discussed current international problems and issues of further developing cooperation between the PZPR and the PCP.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, BABIUCH ATTEND WROCLAW ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD092340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] This afternoon Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Edward Babiuch and representatives of highest party and state authorities arrived in Wroclaw. The town greeted very warmly the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who arrived in the city on the occasion of a patriotic public demonstration to mark the 35th anniversary of the return of the western and northern territories to the motherland. A great crowd gathered in the Wroclaw market place, where a meeting took place in the old city hall between the first secretary and his party--which includes Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, Edward Babiuch, premier of the Polish People's Republic, and representatives of highest party and state authorities--with families of pioneers, people who have given great service to these lands returned to Poland after many centuries of enslavement. During the meeting at the old city hall in Wroclaw, people of Lower Silesia and western territories spoke about their effort to manage the land destroyed by Hitlerites. They spoke about their great love and devotion to the Odra region.

Speaking at the conclusion of the meeting at the old city hall and thanking the western territories pioneers for their great effort, Edward Gierek stressed among other things the great role played by younger people, the new generations, in the work for Lower Silesia's development.

The meeting was followed by a great, patriotic rally at the People's Hall in Wroclaw.

The People's Hall in Wroclaw is full to capacity with representatives of 14 voivodships in the western and northern territories who are celebrating today the 35th anniversary of the great event: the return to Poland of its old Piast lands. On the dais are: Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, highest representatives of state and party authorities, voivodship officials and outstanding members of families who took part in the meeting in the old city hall which ended a few moments ago.

Soviet Officers Honored

LD092345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] In connection with Victory Day and the approaching 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, Edward Gierek and other members of party and state leadership met in Wroclaw today the commanders of the northern group of troops of the Soviet Army. Polish honors were presented to a group of Soviet Army generals and officers.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER NAZIS MARKED

Gierek Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD091332 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0940 GMT on 9 May carries a live relay from a ceremony of changing of the guard and wreath-laying at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Warsaw to mark the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

At 0955 GMT the announcer reports: "And now Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, are arriving, and following them Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee."

Then Lieutenant General Oliwa, commander in chief of the Warsaw garrison, is heard reporting the guard ready for the ceremony.

At 0958 Edward Gierek takes the microphone, and says: "On the 35th anniversary of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, on behalf of the supreme authorities of our state, I greet veterans, soldiers of the Polish People's Army, and builders of the new socialist Poland."

At 1000 GMT, the national anthem is played and a 24-gun salute is fired, after which the announcer reports: "Edward Gierek, Edward Babiuch, Henryk Jablonski, Stanislaw Gucwa, Tadeusz Mlynczak, members of the Politburo, Central Committee, Council of State and government place the wreath from the nation, followed by a wreath from the Soviet Embassy and other diplomatic representatives in Warsaw."

There follows solemn music and a poetry reading, and recorded excerpts of the surrender ceremony of 1945.

The Internationale is then played, and the live relay ends at 1040 GMT.

Meeting With Veterans

LD091416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A meeting between Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, and veterans of May 1945 victory was held at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw today. A group of Soviet veterans was also present. The meeting was attended by Henryk Jablonski, Edward Babiuch, Stanislaw Gucwa, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, members of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat. Edward Gierek conveyed to all veterans most cordial wishes for further work for people's Poland and satisfaction in personal life.

Defense Minister's Order of Day

AU092110 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 May 80 p 1

[Order of the Day No 5 issued by the minister of national defense on 9 May 1980]

[Text] Soldiers, Poland also has recorded in the glorious chapter of its history the memorable day of 9 May 1945--the day of the final victory over Hitlerite fascism and its annihilation by the Soviet Union in common efforts with the allied states and nations.

During the tragic days of defeat and occupation our people's stand was unflinching. The party directed their struggle along strategically fruitful lines, enriched it with revolutionary, internationalist content and gained a mighty and ideologically close ally. Precisely along those lines the Polish people's soldiers continued to fight for liberation, participated in the Berlin victory and laid foundations for just and secure borders and for the socialist and peaceful future of our country.

The price of freedom was dreadful. It was paid by millions and millions of lives of defenseless victims, by enormous material destruction and by a sea of blood shed by soldiers. Today we dip our glorious banners before the fighters for the cause of liberation and of independent people's Poland. We pay profound homage to the Soviet Army's heroic soldiers, thousands of whom gave their lives and all for the sake of our fatherland. We express our respect for all the patriots who fought valiantly against fascism at home and at the various fronts of World War II.

The sacrifice of the dead and the combat feats of those who have survived have not been in vain. We now have people's Poland, which is the fatherland of our united people. [paragraph continues]

Today the sons and grandsons of the soldiers who fought in World War II stand guard over our fatherland. They do their service in the Polish People's Armed Forces under the single banner of socialist Poland.

The victory has produced the postwar balance of power in Europe and the world that has created the historic opportunity to stabilize peace. However, in view of imperialist dangers, the expectations of the revanchist forces and the attempts to violate the balance of security, the implementation of that opportunity has called for and continues to call for infallible armed guarantees. They are created by the common obligations and collective efforts of the armies of the socialist defense coalition--the Warsaw Pact, the 25th anniversary of which we celebrate.

Soldiers, on the 35th anniversary of the victory I greet you cordially and thank you for your reliable performance, high combat efficiency and productive work for the country. I wish you further successes in your defense activities. May your exemplary service go hand in hand with the satisfaction that you are able to enhance the glorious traditions of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

I cordially greet all the veterans and combatants in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism who, honorably fulfilling their soldierly duties, enriched the records of glory of our arms, helped achieve the May victory and pioneered the reconstruction and construction of new, socialist Poland.

I greet all reserve soldiers, who are a strong and reliable backbone of our armed forces.

I address cordial greetings and combat solidarity to our closest friends and comrades in arms--the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army.

I greet soldiers of all the fraternal armies standing guard over peace and socialism.

To honor the 35th anniversary of victory I order the firing of 24 salvos on 9 May 1980 in our capital Warsaw, in Chelm, Gdansk, Kolobrzeg, Szczecin and Zgorzelec and in the cities in which the commands of military districts and armed services reside--Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw, Poznan and Gdynia.

[Signed] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense.

GIEREK ADDRESSES DELEGATION OF METALLURGISTS

AU091823 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 7 May Warsaw meeting with a delegation of metallurgical workers in connection with "Metallurgists' Day"]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, E. Gierek stressed among other things the role and importance of metallurgy for the national economy.

Effective supplies for the country of the metallurgical products it needs most and further development of the export of metallurgical articles are now the most important tasks for metallurgy, he said. In the seventies the metallurgical industry developed on an unprecedented scale.

The construction of the Katowice metallurgical combine and the present modernization of the old metallurgical plants have made it possible for the entire economy to develop quickly.

When planning the development of metallurgy in the coming 5-year period, we must take into account the economic situation in the world and make businesslike decisions that will raise economic efficiency and produce economies for metallurgy itself and for the recipients of metallurgical goods.

Metallurgical cadres have an important role to play, E. Gierek stressed. Their efforts to raise their qualifications, performance and attitudes will determine the implementation of the tasks we are now tackling.

Edward Gierek extended cordial greetings and best wishes for further achievements and every happiness.

WOJTASZEK ADDRESSES WOMEN'S MEETING 7 MAY

AU092050 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Tasks in the Struggle For Peace and Detente--Women's European Forum in Session in Warsaw"]

[Text] PAP--A 4-day meeting of representatives of women's organizations in Europe, the United States and Canada--in the CSCE signatory countries--began in Warsaw under the slogan "Women Against Fascism and For Peace and Disarmament."

The meeting was organized by the World Democratic Federation of Women and by the National Council of Polish Women and is devoted to defining tasks for women's organizations in the struggle for peace and disarmament and in activities to promote education for peace.

Emil Wojtaszek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, greeted the meeting on behalf of the supreme authorities.

Bearing in mind the lessons of their own history and doing their best, the Polish people try to contribute to the defense of peace, Wojtaszek said. That effort is backed by their profound conviction that the complete implementation of man's right to live in peace is the indispensable condition for genuine progress in all spheres of human activity.

Referring to the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace, the minister stressed that this process should be extended to all spheres of social life without exception. Pointing out the serious threat to peace posed by the NATO decision of last December to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, Wojtaszek said: We trust that the common efforts of all peace-loving states and social groups, in which European women occupy such an important place, will be able to reverse the dangerous escalation of the arms race.

The proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament seeks to achieve that goal. As PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek said at the Eighth PZPR Congress, Warsaw is ready to do its best in hosting such a conference.

Freda Brown, chairman of the World Democratic Federation of Women discussed the present complicated world situation and drew special attention to the danger created by the NATO decision last December.

The main subject of the discussion during the first day's meeting was women's participation in the struggle waged by the world forces of peace and progress against fascism and neofascism. The solemn opening of the meeting was attended by representatives of state authorities and of the leaderships of political and social organizations.

Eugenia Kemparowa, chairman of the National Council of Polish Women, is leading the Polish delegation.

AMBASSADOR MARINESCO EULOGIZES TITO AT UN MEETING

AU090945 Bucharest AGREPRES in English 0822 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--Addressing the solemn meeting organized in the memory of President Tito, Romania's representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, highlighted the way in which the Romanian people paid their final respects to President Josip Broz Tito's heroic life and historic work, eminent leader of Yugoslavia, remarkable militant of the international communist and working class movement, outstanding personality of the contemporary world, great friend of the Romanian people, of Socialist Romania.

Romania's representative read the message of condolence President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION RETURN HOME FROM BELGRADE

AU091022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--On Thursday night, the delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, who had attended Josip Broz Tito's funeral, returned to Bucharest coming from Belgrade.

The delegation included also Ilie Verdet, prime minister, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed at the Bucharest-Otopeni Airport by Elena Ceausescu, by the other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

BURTICA RECEIVES RSFSR VICE PREMIER KAZAKOV

AU082024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/5/1980--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview on Tuesday with V. I. Kazakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, now in Bucharest at head of a delegation participating in the international spring fair.

Questions of mutual interest were approached concerning the steady expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and goods exchanged.

BURTICA, SOVIET DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU091346 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, has received Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, who is on a visit to our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to further developing trade exchange and to expanding cooperation in the field of machine building between Romania and the Soviet Union.

HUA GUOFENG ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 'ON SHORT VISIT' 9 MAY

AU091747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, arrived in Bucharest a short time ago this evening on a short visit at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Disembarking at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Hua Guofeng was welcomed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The two party-state leaders warmly shook hands. A military guard presented arms and the national anthems of the PRC and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Bucharest residents who were at the airport through long applause and ovations expressed their full satisfaction with the new meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng and with the lasting friendship uniting our parties, countries and peoples.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU101243 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, had talks on Friday evening with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the talks were Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister; Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Present were Ji Pengfei, member of the CC of the CPC, vice-premier of the State Council; Zhang Haifeng, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng stressed with satisfaction that the understanding covenanted during the previous meetings in Beijing and Bucharest were successfully carried into effect giving a strong impulse to the evolution of the Romanian-Chinese relations on a political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of socialist construction. Both sides expressed their resolve to further work for a more intense development of these relations grounded on mutual trust, esteem and regard, on equality and comradely mutual assistance. In this respect, they pointed out that the forthcoming session of the Romanian-Chinese governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration must lead to the identification of fresh possibilities of developing the bilateral collaboration in keeping with the economic potential and the economic development programmes of the two countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng exchanged opinions on some current international questions expressing concern over the aggravation of the world political situation. In this context, they stressed the need for action towards the political settlement of all states of conflict and tension in various parts of the globe starting from the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to threat or use of force, from each people's sacred and inalienable right to decide its fate, without outside immixture.

Nicolae Ceausescu voiced Romania's concern with achieving security and cooperation in Europe and with the need for thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting. Hua Guofeng pointed to the danger entailed by the accumulation of armaments, nuclear included, in Europe and stressed the importance of strengthening security on the European Continent to both the European peoples and the whole world.

The two party and state leaders hailed the victory of the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Unity] fighters at head with their leader Robert Mugabe and expressed the hope that the victory of the Zimbabwe people would bear positively on the struggle for independence of Namibia, on the struggle against racism and apartheid in South Africa.

During the talks stress was laid on the need for a global solution in the Middle East which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included.

Likewise, highlighted was the importance of adopting tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, by reducing military budgets and armaments.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the particular significance of the Romanian-Chinese top-level exchanges of opinions on international questions for the promotion of a policy of peace, collaboration, for the assertion of the principles of independence and sovereignty, of socialism, in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Conclusion of Visit

AU101245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, Agerpres, 10/5/1980--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, concluded the short visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania. At the Otopeni Airport the distinguished guest was seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

DPRK PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 9 MAY

AU091620 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on a visit. Disembarking at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Kim Il-song was cordially welcomed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The two party-state leaders shook hands and embraced each other, glad to meet this time on Romanian soil.

The arrival ceremony continued with an honor guard presenting arms. The national anthems of the DPRK and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were then played. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song reviewed the honor guard. Working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions gathered at the airport and expressed their satisfaction with the new meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song and with the deep relations of friendship between Romania and the DPRK.

Amidst the applause of those present, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song left the airport for the residence of the high-ranking guest.

Discussions With Ceausescu

AU102030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2013 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/5/1980--Talks started at Snagov on Saturday between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed for the fresh Romanian-Korean summit meant to contribute to the intensification and expansion of the excellent relations of friendship, militant solidarity and close collaboration between the R.C.P. and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the D.P.R. of Korea. The determination was manifest by common agreement to amplify the cooperative relations between the two countries on a political, economic, technical, scientific plane and in all fields of socialist construction.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song exchanged views on current international issues. The two party and state leaders pointed to the necessity of undertaking efficient measures for halting the course towards the aggravation of the international situation, for (?resuming) the policy of peace, detente and independence. In this respect, stress was laid on the importance of firmly observing, in international relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to use or threat of force--a condition sine qua non for international peace and stability, for the assertion of each people's right to develop free, in accordance with its interests and aspirations. Highlighted was also the fact that world peace, detente and security required, under the circumstances, firm measures towards politically solving, by negotiations, the interestate disputed issues, by observing all peoples' interest, and by giving up threat or use of force.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song declared for the adoption of resolute measures for halting the arms race, for military disengagement and disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. During the talks, emphasis was also placed on the significance the achievement of a genuine system of security and cooperation in Europe has for the general improvement of the world political climate, and, in this context, on the necessity of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting due this year which is meant to give a fresh impetus to implementing the Helsinki Final Act, to strengthening the collaboration and confidence on the continent, of adopting actual military disengagement and disarmament measures.

Highlighted was the importance of the participation of all states, irrespective of their size and on an equal footing, in international life, with emphasis on the growing role incumbent on the developing and the non-aligned countries in solving international questions, in lending a new course to international relations.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and comradely understanding.

Continuation of Talks

AU111815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/5/1980--The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, continued at Snagov today.

The two party and state leaders resumed the dialogue on some questions related to the further development of the excellent Romanian-Korean relations grounded on the principles and provisions of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Both sides expressed the resolve to further work for giving a fresh and strong impulse to these relations grounded on mutual trust, esteem and respect, on equality and comradely mutual assistance, to identify new ways and means of expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Korean political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, with a view to speeding up the progress of the two peoples on the road to communism.

During the talks Kim Il-song expressed deep gratitude to the Romanian party, government and people, to Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the consistent support granted to the Korean people in achieving its ideals of peaceful reunification of the homeland. Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the full solidarity and active support of the Romanian party, government and people for the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people after the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the homeland--the great national ideal of the Korean people.

The talks are passing in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and comradely understanding that characterizes the relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, peoples and countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained Kim Il-song for lunch. Present were Ilie Verdet, Virgil Cazacu, Paul Niculescu, Stefan Andrei and Major General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence.

O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, minister of people's armed forces, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, minister of foreign affairs, Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, were also present.

GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE BEGINS VISIT 9 MAY

AU091625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Coming from Belgrade where he had participated in President Josip Broz Tito's funeral, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, together with his wife, Andree Toure, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on a short visit. At Otopeni airport, where the national flags of Romania and Guinea were flown, Comrade Ahmed Sekour Toure and Comrade Andree Toure were cordially greeted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Numerous Bucharest residents, who were at the airport and who were joined by young Guinean people studying in Romania, warmly greeted the two party-state leaders, thus expressing their satisfaction with the friendship between our countries, peoples and parties and with the new summit meeting between Romania and Guinea.

Talks, Luncheon

AU101352 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning conducted talks with Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea [DPG] and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The two party-state leaders examined existing opportunities to continue to develop Romanian-Guinean cooperation and exchanged views on matters pertaining to current international life. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure stressed with satisfaction that relations between the RCP and the DPG, between Romania and Guinea have experienced in the past years a continuously upward and fruitful evolution through the implementation of the understandings concluded during the talks in Bucharest and Conakry. Along this line, the two sides stressed the results recorded in promoting bilateral cooperation at political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other levels of common interest. At the same time, they expressed their joint determination to expand and continuously deepen, in the spirit of measures agreed upon, cooperation between our parties and countries, to develop cooperation in the industrial, agricultural and mining fields, to expand and diversify trade exchange, and to strengthen friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Guinean people.

The two sides stressed that the intensification of Romanian-Guinean relations is to the benefit and in the interests of the two states and peoples, of their prosperity and progress and of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

In examining the development of the international situation, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure expressed their concern for the accentuation of tension in the international arena and the deterioration of international relations. They emphasized that under such conditions it is necessary to take action to stop the trend toward tension and to resolve disputes between states by political negotiations alone, to resume and consolidate the process of detente on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use of threat of force, each people's sacred and inalienable right to live freely and develop independently, without any outside interference. He also stressed that more than ever it is now necessary to do everything to achieve tangible steps in the direction of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

He stressed that the strengthening of security and cooperation on the European Continent, the achievement of concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe is in keeping with the general cause of peace throughout the world and contributes to strengthening cooperation at a world level.

In this respect, he emphasized the necessity of properly preparing the Madrid meeting which should give a new impetus to implementing as an indivisible whole the Helsinki Final Act and to relaunch the policy of peace, security and cooperation among states.

At the same time, the significance of intensifying efforts was stressed to eliminate the phenomenon of underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order that will ensure a more rapid progress for all states, especially for lagging countries, and world economic and political stability.

By common agreement, the two sides stressed that the solution of the complex problems confronting mankind requires the active and equal participation in international life by all states, irrespective of size or social system, a greater role devolving upon the developing countries and the nonaligned states, which represent the great majority in the world and are directly interested in promoting a policy of peace, detente and national independence.

The two party-state leaders pointed out the great importance and significance of the victory won by the Zimbabwe people and expressed the hope that that victory will accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and will inspire the struggle by all oppressed peoples and will encourage the national liberation movements.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure asserted Romania's and Guinea's determination to continue to contribute to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid and to the achievement of a climate of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in Europe, Africa and throughout the world and to the achievement of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress nurtured by all peoples. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of understanding and mutual esteem.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, today also gave a luncheon in the honor of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, DPG general secretary and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and of Comrade Andree Toure. The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Departure From Bucharest

AU101422 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and his wife, Comrade Andree Toure, left Bucharest at noon. The departure ceremony of the high-ranking guests took place at Otopeni Airport. The portraits of the two party-state leaders adorned the front of the airport, flanked by the national flags of Romania and Guinea.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree Toure arrived at the airport together. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Guinea and Romania were played. The two party-state leaders reviewed the honor guard. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then took leave of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure. The two party-state leaders shook hands for a long time and embraced each other warmly. Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Andree Toure, in turn, took leave of each other by shaking hands in a friendly manner.

Numerous Bucharest residents gathered at the airport gave warm ovations for the two party-state leaders, thus expressing their satisfaction with the new meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure, designed to contribute to expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH LIBYA HOLDS SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU111808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1980--The seventh session of the joint Romanian-Libyan governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation started in Bucharest on May 11. The Romanian delegation is led by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management, while the Libyan delegation is led by 'Abd as-Salam Mu'ammar Zagar, secretary for petroleum. Possibilities of further developing the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges in domains of joint interest were analyzed during the current session in the spirit of the understandings convenanted during the Romanian-Libyan top-level meetings.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING LIBYAN AMBASSADOR

AU091216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/80--on Friday President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Aziz 'Uman Shannib, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Bucharest, on his farewell visit at the conclusion of his Romanian mission. On the occasion talks passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HAITI ESTABLISHED 9 MAY

AU091020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Haiti, wishing to promote relations of friendship and cooperation between their peoples based on mutual trust, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, agreed to enter into diplomatic relations at an embassy level, starting May 9, 1980.

The Romanian and Haiti governments express their confidence that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute to the establishment of a climate of understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation, in the interest of international peace and of the Romanian and Haiti peoples' common aspirations.

RCP SECRETARY BANC RECEIVES CCP ACTIVISTS

AU090959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--Josif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the communist party of the CC of the CCP, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the CCP, that paid a visit to Romania over April 24-May 8 for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion and reference was made with satisfaction to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the parties and peoples of the two countries, relations which steadily develop and deepen, in keeping with the talks and agreements between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The talk, which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Lucian Dragut, first deputy chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control Over the Economic and Social Activity, and Dumitru Turous, deputy head of section at the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

During their Romanian visit, the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China had meetings and talks at the Central Council of Workers' Control Over the Economic and Social Activity, the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Good Industry, at the Ilfov, Prahova and Brasov county committees of the RCP. The Chinese guests visited industrial enterprises and farm units as well as social-cultural establishments and tourist spots in Bucharest, in Ilfov, Constanta, Prahova and Brasov counties.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/5/1980--The Romanian foreign trade enterprise Danubiana and the Brazilian company Unicafe signed in Bucharest a long-term contract (1980-1983) for the delivery, by the Romanian side, of 160,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and other chemical products. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES MEET, DEPART AFTER FUNERAL FOR TITO

Kim Il-Song Meets Nyerere

SK091539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 8 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the evening of May 8 met His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, staying in Belgrade to attend the funeral ceremony for President Josip Broz Tito.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; Comrade Kin Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister. Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Joseph Butiku, private secretary of the president, were also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Kolisevski

SK091609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 8 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the afternoon of May 8 met Comrade Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Stevan Doronjski, Presidency presiding member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Chu Chang-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country in Yugoslavia.

On hand were Comrade Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep condolences once again to the leading cadres of Yugoslavia on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leading cadres of Yugoslavia expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his visiting their country at a moment with the party and people of Yugoslavia were overwhelmed with grief over the loss of their leader.

Kim Il-song, Kaunda Meet

SK091617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 8 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the afternoon of May 8 met His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia [UNIPZ] and president of the Republic of Zambia, staying in Belgrade to attend the funeral ceremony for President Josip Broz Tito.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Also present there were E. Mudenba, member of the Central Committee of the UNIPZ and chairman of the Social and Cultural Committee of the party Central Committee; H. Mulemba, member of the Central Committee of the UNPIZ and chairman of the Appointments and Discipline Committee of the party Central Committee; W. Chakuliya, minister of foreign affairs; and M. Punabantu, presidents special advisor.

Kim Il-song Attends Funeral

SK091631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade May 8 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, leading the state and party delegation, attended the funeral of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on May 8.

Guided by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the place of the funeral ceremony and shook hands with heads of state of various countries.

When the gun carriage approached, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with heads of state of various countries, paid respects to President Tito, the distinguished national hero and outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people and a close friend of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song together with heads of state of various countries, walked by the tomb of Comrade Tito and paid a final tribute to him with deep grief.

Also present at the funeral were the members of the state and party delegation of our country Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Chu Chang-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Kim Il-song, Mugabe Meet

SK091729 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 8 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the evening of May 8 met His Excellency Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who came to Belgrade to attend the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito.

Present there were Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Also present were Ernest Kadungure, minister of transport and power, Zingai Mutumbuka, minister of education and culture, Teurai Ropa Nhongo, minister of youth, sports and recreation, of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Bangladesh's Zia

SK100339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 9 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on May 8 met His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, president of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, who came to Belgrade to attend the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with President Ziaur Rahman in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Rodriguez

SK100346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 9 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received on the morning of May 9 Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the State Council and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is staying in Belgrade at head of the delegation of the Republic of Cuba.

Present there were Jesus Montane, member, and director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of foreign affairs.

Also present were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; ar Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Departs

SK100819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 9 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, left Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, on the afternoon of May 9 by special plane after attending the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito, leading the state and party delegation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was seen off at the airport by Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and other cadres of Yugoslavia.

Also present there were Chu Chang-chu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Belgrade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left the Belgrade airport, warmly seen off by the leading cadres of Yugoslavia and the DPRK Embassy officials.

Ceausescu Attends Funeral

AU090941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--Today, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, paid his final respects to President Tito, his close friend and comrade, leader of Socialist Yugoslavia, of Yugoslav communists who cultivated with love and conviction the strong and traditional friendship that has always united the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu accompanied by the members of the Romanian delegation to the funeral--Premier Ilie Verdet and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei--was present at the federal parliament building where the body of President Tito lay in state. Romania's president met and friendly conversed with party and state leaders from socialist countries, with heads of government from developing and other countries, with leaders of communist and socialist parties, of other progressive parties and movements, on the esplanade in front of the building.

Then, at the burial site, President Nicolae Ceausescu together with the leaders of the other delegations, watched, from an especially arranged rostrum the final part of the funeral ceremony--a tribute paid by the peoples of Yugoslavia to their late leader.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and the members of the Romanian delegation passed by the crypt in which the coffin of the deceased had been laid and bowed before the white marble tomb on which three words alone--Josip Broz Tito--were engraved in gold.

Ceausescu Meets Bangladesh's Zia

AU090955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Belgrade on Thursday evening, Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the bilateral relations and the determination to work for the translation into life of all decisions made and agreements reached at summit level.

Approaching current questions of the international situation, the presidents of Romania and Bangladesh highlighted the need for action in order to consolidate the course of detente and peace, for political, negotiated settlement of the interstate disputed issues.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Ceausescu Meets Gandhi

AU090959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 9/5/1980--In the afternoon of May 8, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met in Belgrade the prime minister of the Republic of India, Indira Gandhi.

During the talk the Romanian head of state and the Indian premier expressed their satisfaction at the positive course of their bilateral relations which developed in the spirit of the measures established during the Bucharest and New Delhi summit talks in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples. They considered that the economic development of the two countries created ever wider possibilities of cooperation in production, of economic cooperation and in other domains, of increasing the volume of commercial exchanges, and expressed their determination to act for the further diversification and deepening of the Romanian-Indian collaboration.

They also approached current problems of international situation. They underlined the importance of lessening the tension in international situation and of improving the interstate political climate, of continuing the policy of detente grounded on equal rights, observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, elimination of the hotbeds of tension and conflict, the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all disputes, solving the current problems of contemporary world with the participation of all states.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Ceausescu Meets Suarez

AU091016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 9/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, met Adolfo Suarez, chairman of the Spanish Government, in Belgrade, on Thursday, May 8.

During the interview, the upward course of the Romanian-Spanish relations was appreciated, which fully accords with both countries and peoples' interests, and joint determination was expressed, to work for their continuous deepening and diversification.

The exchange of views on international matters disclosed the necessity of intensified efforts for the building of a world in which all nations may develop strongly, for the elimination of the sources of tension and conflict, the settlement exclusively by peaceful, negotiated means, of the disputed issues. In this context, emphasis was placed on the importance of building in Europe a real system of security and cooperation and, hence, the importance of thoroughly preparing the impending Madrid meeting, for the passage to concrete measures of disarmament and military disengagement in Europe.

The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Ceausescu Meets Mugabe

AU091148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 9/5/1980--On May 8, in the evening, in Belgrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union-the Patriotic Front, prime minister of the Zimbabwe Republic.

The Romanian head of state congratulated once more in his behalf, in behalf of the party and state leadership of the entire Romanian people, the brave Zimbabwe people for the historic victory gained through resolved fight for liberation from under the colonial yoke.

Both sides highlighted the importance of developing their commercial exchanges and cooperation in production, of their relations in the domains of education, science, technique and culture, of their international collaboration, of the relations of close friendship and collaboration existing between the two parties and states, to the benefit of the two peoples, in the interests of the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, of the imperialist policy of domination and diktat, for peace, independence and social progress.

The interview passed in an atsmophere of warm friendship.

Suarez Comments on Meetings

ID091340 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] Prime Minister Suarez is due back in Madrid this afternoon. Yesterday in Belgrade he met Kurt Waldheim, Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, and President Ceausescu. He had earlier briefly met Portuguese Socialist Party Secretary Mario Soares.

"Following the last of these meetings with President Ceauesescu of Romania--with whom he discussed bilateral and international issues--Prime Minister Suarez told journalists that in his talks with the various heads of government and state he had reviewed current world disputes, basically the Middle East, the Madrid security conferences and Afghanistan. Suarez said that all those whom he talked to had expressed their wish that the European conference on security and cooperation, set for September, should take place and with less tension in the various areas of dispute in the world.

Zhivkov Meets Kolisevski, Dragosavac

AU091029 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA)--Last night at the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria met Mr Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Mr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian side included also Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs and Mr Rayko Nikolov, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav side included Mr Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and Mr Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

They discussed issues related to the further development of relations and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Rodriguez Meets LCY Leaders

PA090237 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who heads the Cuban delegation to the funeral of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, has met in Belgrade with Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidency. During the meeting, Rodriguez delivered a letter from Fidel Castro to Minic in which the top Cuban leader explains to the Yugoslav Government and the LCY the efforts that Cuba is carrying out in its position as leader of the nonaligned movement in order to find a political and peaceful solution to the conflict in the Middle East. In the meeting, they thoroughly and cordially discussed matters concerning bilateral relations, the international situation and the nonaligned movement.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party, also met with LCY Executive Secretary Dusan Dragosavac.

Dragosavac, Dolanc Meet Berlinguer

LD090922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Dusan Dragosavac and member of the LCY Presidency Stane Dolanc today met the delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, headed by General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer. Enrico Berlinguer spoke about the personality of President Tito with warmth and respect, emphasizing that communists, the working class and the entire people of neighboring Italy sincerely share in the deep grief caused by his death. At the friendly meeting views on (?some) questions in international relations were exchanged. At the same time it was noted with satisfaction that relations between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party develop successfully.

LCY Officials Meet Greek, French Communists

LD091932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--Secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Dusan Dragosavac met with General Secretary of the Greek Communist Party (of the interior) Bambis Dhrakopoulos in Belgrade today. Also today, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Branko Mikulic held talks with General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais.

Mikulic and Marchais exchanged views on some international questions, especially on the development of relations among workers' and communist parties on the basis of their complete equality and responsibility to their working class and peoples.

They also discussed cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the French Communist Party and stressed the mutual wish and readiness for its further promotion.

President of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee and member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic held talks with Chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party Henk Hoekstra in Belgrade today. In a friendly meeting they exchanged views on the further promotion of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Netherlands Communist Party.

Waldheim Meets Bakaric

LD091010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2131 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim met here this evening with member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Vladimir Bakaric.

Dr Waldheim expresses the most profound condolences on the death of President Tito, stressing Tito's role and the high reputation which he enjoyed in the world.

An exchange of opinions on current questions of the international situation and cooperation took place during the longer and friendly talk.

Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe Janez Stanovnik was present during the meeting, which took place in the Palace of the Federation.

Mugabe's Meetings

LD091422 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, accompanied by four cabinet ministers, has arrived in London from Belgrade where he attended the funeral of the Yugoslav President Tito. Comrade Mugabe was due to meet the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and then attend a working lunch with the former governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames.

A ZBC correspondent travelling with the party says Comrade Mugabe took advantage of his stay in Belgrade to hold discussions with heads of state and other dignitaries attending the funeral. The prime minister held talks with President Ceausescu of Romania, Nyerere of Tanzania, Comrade Kim Il-song of the Democratic Republic of Korea, and the new Yugoslav leader, Comrade Kolisevski. He also met Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in a series of talks which lasted until 0330 this morning. The correspondent says that the talks (?mainly) centered on the nonaligned movement and its continuation in the wake of the death of President Tito. Other aspects discussed included [word indistinct] economic and diplomatic relations, as well as the situation in Zimbabwe after independence.

On his flight from Belgrade this morning Comrade Mugabe also held discussions with the Australian foreign minister, Mr Peacock, on future cooperation between Zimbabwe and Australia.

FRG's Carstens, Honecker Meet

LD091514 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] Bonn--According to a spokesman of the federal president's office, yesterday's 30-minute talk between President Carstens and GDR State Council Chairman Honecker in Belgrade on the sidelines of President Tito's funeral was concerned with the international situation and its consequences for the preservation of peace.

Brandt Meets Honecker, Brezhnev

LD091516 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bonn--According to an SPD spokesman, SPD Chairman Brandt had a "brief meeting of a very open-minded nature" with GDR State Council Chairman Honecker in Belgrade yesterday.

Similarly, a "brief but widely noted cordial meeting" took place between Brandt and Soviet state and party head Brezhnev.

Minic, Bakali Meet Officials

LD092117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 TANJUG--Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, today talked with Mario Soares, secretary-general of Portugal's Socialist Party. They discussed cooperation between the LCY and the Portuguese Socialist Party and possibilities for its further promotion.

Also today, Mahmut Bakali, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, met with Gordon McLennan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Bakali also had a talk with Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Party. On behalf of his party, government and the Mongolian people, Batmonh transmitted to Bakali the deepest condolences on the death of Comrade Tito.

Djuranovic Meets Mongolia's Batmonh

LD091918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic met here today with chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Mongolia and member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Politbureau Jambyn Batmonh. They discussed the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mongolia.

The Mongolian premier once again expressed the sincere condolences of the Mongolian party, government and people on the death of President Tito.

Djuranovic Talks With Ecevit

LD091919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic met here today with President of Turkish Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit. An exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides took place during this longer and friendly talk.

Kolisevski, Zia Meet

LD092043 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Presidency Lazar Kolisevski met with President of Bangladesh General Ziaur Rahman in Belgrade today.

President Tito's death is a great loss to Yugoslavia, all other countries and especially to Bangladesh, President Zia said. "His death shocked the people of Bangladesh. President Tito was one of the leading figures of the movement of nonalignment," he added.

On behalf of the Yugoslav Presidency and in his own name, Kolisevski thanked President Zia for having come to Belgrade to personally pay homage to the leader of the Yugoslav revolution. He expressed Yugoslavia's readiness to further promote relations with Bangladesh at all levels and in all fields.

Zia Meets Al-Asad

BK091726 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman and new Yugoslav president Lazar Kolisevski have had frank and cordial discussions on major global issues and bilateral cooperation. The meeting came up when President Zia called on the Yugoslav president in Belgrade today.

Meanwhile, President Zia has had talks with President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria on major global issues with particular emphasis on the situation in the Muslim world. The two leaders also discussed the problems facing the Islamic countries and stressed the need for consolidating the unity and solidarity of the Muslims. The forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad also figured prominently in their talks. During the meeting both the leaders reviewed bilateral relations and discussed ways and means to further strengthen the unity between the two brotherly countries.

President al-Asad extended an invitation to President Ziaur Rahman to visit Syria. The Bangladesh leader has also extended a similar invitation to the Syrian president. The foreign ministers of both the countries were present at the meeting.

President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan also called on the Bangladesh president in the Yugoslav capital tonight and stayed with him for some time. The Sri Lankan foreign minister also called on President Zia. The Cuban foreign minister is due to call on the Bangladesh leader tonight.

President Ziaur Rahman is expected back home on Sunday.

Zia Meets Cuban Foreign Minister

BK101024 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpt] President Ziaur Rahman, now in Belgrade, has had talks with more heads of states and government (?and) leaders of delegations assembled there to attend the funeral of President Tito.

Foreign Minister of Cuba Isidoro Malmerca called on President Zia at the Yugoslav capital last night. During their talks they expressed concern over the deteriorating international situation. The Cuban foreign minister explained to the Bangladesh president the mission (?of) Cuba, the chairman of the nonaligned movement, currently engaged in finding a just and peaceful solution to the problems in South Asia and the Middle East.

The Bangladesh president said that as the chairman of the nonaligned movement, Cuba has special responsibility in insuring that the principles of the nonalignment were fully respected and that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nonaligned countries were not violated. The president said that the countries of the Third World did not want (?to get involved) in the big power rivalry. They want to have peace and stability in their countries so that they can move forward in their development efforts to raise the quality of life of their people. All nonaligned countries should cooperate in achieving this objective, he said. The Bangladesh president recalled his meeting with President Fidel Castro in Havana and requested the Cuban foreign minister to convey to the Cuban president his greetings and good wishes.

Yesterday, President Zia also met new Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski and held cordial and friendly discussions with him on matters of bilateral interest and international issues.

Kolisevski, Indonesia's Malik Meet

LD082044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 TANJUG--Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik today underlined the moral obligation of the nonaligned countries to continue the struggle for the ideals for which Yugoslav President Tito fought. Adam Malik stated this in Belgrade today at a meeting with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski. According to Malik, with his initiatives Tito has given a significant contribution to work of the nonaligned movement.

The Indonesian vice-president, who headed his country's delegation to the funeral of President Tito, urged wholeheartedly the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation between his country and Yugoslavia.

Lazar Kolisevski thanked Vice-President Malik for his presence in person and for paying last homage to President Tito. Kolisevski also turned to the successful cooperation so far between the two countries in all fields and expressed Yugoslavia's readiness for its further and as successful as possible development.

'Arafat Meets Kolisevski, Grlickov

LD092046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9, TANJUG--"We shall never forget the assistance which your president gave us since early days of our struggle", the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said today at a meeting with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski and later at a meeting with member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Presidency for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza.

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"We can never forget how much Tito has done for us and for the whole of the Arab nation. For me Tito has always been a great leader, close friend and elder brother", said Yasir 'Arafat, who attended the funeral of the Yugoslav president in Belgrade.

'Arafat conveyed expressions of condolence of the Palestinian people to the Yugoslav officials and emphasized the wish to continue to promote bilateral relations and cooperation.

Both Kolisevski and Hodza thanked the Palestinian leader for the warm words and for attending the funeral of President Tito. At the meetings the two sides underlined readiness to continue cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PLO.

The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization met in Belgrade also member of the LCY Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov.

Haq Meets Schmidt, Others

BK091118 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq had a meeting with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Belgrade this morning. After the hour long meeting the president told the waiting Pakistani newsmen that it was an excellent and wonderful meeting. He said it was his first meeting with the chancellor and was very useful. The discussion ranged from bilateral relations and economic assistance to the regional situation, including Afghanistan and Iran.

Asked about the Federal German's views on the problems that they discussed, the president said the chancellor assured him of his continued desire for mutual consultation. He had highly valued the discussions held at this meeting. The president remarked that Federal Germany is a country that fully understands our problems, admires our stand and is appreciative of our difficulties.

Immediately afterward Vice President of Cuba Rodriguez, accompanied by his foreign minister, Malmierca Peoli, called on the president.

Later, Indonesian Vice President Dr Adam Malik met the president.

The president, along with other Muslim leaders present in Belgrade, would offer his Friday prayers in a mosque situated in the heart of the old city. The president will have a farewell meeting with the new Yugoslav leaders before leaving for Islamabad tonight. He is due in Islamabad tomorrow morning.

Haq-Mijatovic Meeting

BK101134 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Yugoslavia wants to strengthen relations with Pakistan and would stick to the policies of nonalignment. This was stated by Yugoslav Vice President Mijatovic on whom President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq made a courtesy call in Belgrade last night. The Yugoslav vice president said that late Marshal Tito had taken personal interest in getting Pakistan admitted to the nonaligned movement because he was of the view that Pakistan's place was in the nonaligned movement.

Haq Comments on Meetings

BK091625 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has stressed that the nonaligned movement should be kept nonaligned in the true sense of the term as was desired by the founder-members of this movement. He was talking to newsmen in Belgrade today after having separate meetings with the Cuban vice president and Indonesian Vice President Dr Adam Malik.

On possible impacts on the nonaligned movement following Marshal Tito's death, he said that this depends upon us, and we should make the movement constructive, solid and effective as was desired by Marshall Tito and the late Indonesian President Sukarno. He said as members of the movement, we should follow their footsteps.

Asked how the movement should be made stronger, he said that there should be a continuing exchange of views and understanding between the member countries and they should not be pushed from one camp to another. This is the main objective of the movement and we should adhere to this, he said.

He said he thinks that Cuban President Castro, as the president of the Havana nonaligned countries conference, is considering convening a ministerial level conference of the member countries.

Asked about his talks with the Cuban vice president, he said that during the talks special attention was given to the Afghanistan issue, which has become a world issue. He said that this was the second round of talks on the Afghanistan crisis and Cuba is making efforts to solve it. The first round of talks was held last month when Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca visited Pakistan, he said.

The president, during his two meetings, emphasized that the nonaligned movement should positively remain nonaligned and should not follow any camp. When asked whether there was any progress due to these talks, he said that so long as talks continue they would bear fruit. He said that as members of the nonaligned movement we should not ignore each other's viewpoints. Rather we should try to undertstand and appreciate each other's position.

Referring to his meeting with the Indonesian vice president, he said that they discussed bilateral relations and the forthcoming conference of Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad and related matters. There was harmony during our talks, he said. He said that he was pleased with the Indonesian vice president's several good proposals on the nonaligned movement.

Haq Meets Djuranovic

LD092055 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1931 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic met here today with President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Ziaul Haq, who expressed condolences on the death of President Tito, a great world statesman and one of the founders of the movement of non-alignment.

An exchange of views on the further promotion and expansion of relations and all-round cooperation between the two non-aligned countries took place during the meeting.

Haq Departure

LD100854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 10, TANJUG--The Pakistani delegation, headed by President Ziaul Haq left Belgrade last night. The delegation had attended in Belgrade the funeral of President Tito.

Vrhovec's Meetings

LD092057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec (?held) separate meetings in Belgrade today with the heads of the delegations of Iran--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Uganda--Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi and Nicaragua--Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brocman. He also met with the members of the delegations of Pakistan--special assistant to the President Aga Shahi, and Nigeria --Commissioner for External Affairs Ishaya Audu.

In the talks, the ministers again expressed their condolences over President Tito's death.

The topics also included further promotion of bilateral cooperation and current international questions of mutual interest, especially the activity of nonaligned countries in the present deteriorated world situation.

Vrhovec Meets Sri Lanka Minister

LD092039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today met with Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed who headed the Sri Lanka delegation at President Tito's funeral. In friendly talk they discussed further all-round promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka. The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on questions of current international relations, especially the activity of nonaligned countries in the present deteriorated world situation.

Kolisevski Meets Angola's Lukoki

LD100909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2232 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 TANJUG--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski this evening (?met) with member of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labor Politbureau and Education Minister Ambroiso Lukoki, who headed the Angolan delegation to the funeral of President Tito.

"I will (?tell) my party, my government and my people that Yugoslavia remains unshakable," Lukoki said. Angola sincerely values the support Yugoslavia extended to its liberation struggle from the first days of the anti-colonial resistance, he added.

The readiness to strengthen cooperation between the two nonaligned countries in all fields of mutual interest was expressed by both sides in the talks.

"Our party, the whole Angolan people and its government will continue to develop relations with Yugoslavia in the spirit of the ideas for which our Presidents Tito and Neto actively strove," Lukoki said.

Khieu Samphan Meets Stambolic

BK120431 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] On 8 May, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, met with Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Khieu Samphan conveyed the sorrow of the Kampuchean people, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and himself over president Tito's death and extended condolences to the Yugoslav people, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Government. Stambolic thanked him for the condolences and for his presence and that of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation on this sad occasion.

Khieu Samphan Meets Hua

BK120432 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] On 9 May, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, met with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council. Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, also took part in the meeting. On the Chinese side, Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Haifeng and Ambassador Zhou Qiuye were also present. A number of questions of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

Delegations' Departures

LD102213 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)--A great number of state, party and other delegations from all over the world left Belgrade today after paying last homage to President Tito and attending his funeral.

Member of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labor Political Bureau and Minister of Education Ambrosio Lukoki (?and) President of the National Assembly of Somalia Ali Abokar left Belgrade.

Foreign Minister of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca, Minister of National Defense of Uruguay Dr Walter Ravenna, special envoy of the President of Maldives Ahmed Zaki, Kenyan Foreign Minister Okwanyo and many delegations of political parties and movements have also left Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the Chilean MAPU Party Ricardo Lopez, member of the Japanese Socialist Party Executive Committee Tomyo Kawahami and Chairman of the Nigerian People's Party A. Akinloja left Belgrade today.

The delegations of the Communist Party of Chile, Communist Party of Lebanon, Communist Party of Australia, SWAPO of Namibia--headed by David Meroro--and the Swiss Workers' Party (POCH) left Belgrade this afternoon.

Secretary of the Italian National Association of former Partisans, director of the PATRIA magazine Alfonso Bartolini and General Secretary of the International Federation of Resistance Movements Zygmunt Bieszczanin also left Belgrade.

Bangladesh President Departs

LD102217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 10, (TANJUG)--The last foreign statesman to leave Belgrade today after attending President Tito's funeral was the president of Bangladesh, General Ziaur Rahman.

More Departures

LD091812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG)--Early this morning the following heads of delegations who attended President Tito's funeral left Belgrade: Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, President of Guinea-Bissau Luis Cabral, FRELIMO Politburo member and head of the Mozambique delegation Dos Santos and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Following this group of leaders, the following prominent figures this morning left Belgrade--Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also left Belgrade this morning by special plane.

The following leaders were next to leave Belgrade this morning--Foreign Minister of the Seychelles Jacques Hodoul, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and head of the delegation of the Swiss Confederation Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, head of the Kuwaiti delegation Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Jabir as-Sabah, Maltese President Anton Buttigieg, Minister of the Economy of Costa Rica Fernando Altmann, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz and Guyana Vice-Premier Dr. Reid.

Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Santiago Carrillo and leader of the Spanish Socialist Party Felipe Gonzalez also left Belgrade this morning. Others to leave Belgrade this morning were Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt, leader of the Social Democratic Party Willy Brandt and the Prince of Nepal Gyanendra.

The official representatives of Afghanistan, Mongolia, Niger, Vietnam and Iceland who attended the Yugoslav president's funeral left Belgrade today. The delegations of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, the Communist Party of Denmark, the president of Sweden's left party and Secretary General Cunhal of the Communist Party of Portugal also left today.

Among those to leave the Yugoslav capital this morning were the official delegations of San Marino and Peru.

President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria was also among the world leaders who, after attending President Tito's funeral, left here this morning. The delegations of Spain and the Libyan Jamahiriyah departed from Belgrade this morning.

Delegations of the following countries left Belgrade this morning: Vatican, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Yemen Arab Republic, Argentina, Liberia and delegations of the following parties: the Confederation of Italian Workers, the Socialist and Communist Parites of San Marino, the Portuguese Union of the United Left, the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and the POLISARIO Front.

Irish President Patrick Hillary, Governor General of Canada Edward Schreyer, Cypriot President Kyprianou, Guinea President Sekou Toure and D.P.R. of Korea President and Workers' Party of Korea General Secretary Kim Il-song also left Belgrade this morning.

Head of the Portuguese Socialist Party Mario Soares, the delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Lebanese state delegation headed by Minister al-Khalil and the state delegation of Brazil also left Belgrade today.

Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik left Belgrade immediately before the Chinese delegation's departure. He was seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Vice-President of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was seen off at Belgrade airport today by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic. The Morroccan state delegation headed by Dey Ould Sidi, president of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives (parliament), left on the same plane.

The delegations of the French United Socialist Party, the Mexican Communist Party, the Swiss Labour Party and the French Radical-Socialist Party left Belgrade this afternoon. Secretary General of the People's Socialist Party of Morocco Ali Yata left on the same plane.

The French Communist Party delegation headed by the party's general secretary, Georges Marchais, also left Belgrade this afternoon. It was seen off by member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Branko Mikulic.

The Egyptian delegation, headed by Vice-President [name indistinct] Mamduh Salah, [name as received] was seen off by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The state delegations of Venezuela and Liechtenstein have also left the Yugoslav capital. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat left Belgrade this afternoon. President of the Turkish Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit left this evening, after attending President Tito's funeral in Belgrade yesterday.

PRESS REPORTS FOREIGN LEADERS' STATEMENTS, CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying Statement

AU1115l0 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 80 p 10

[TANJUG report on statement by Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, and Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, on President Tito's death; date and place not given]

[Text] "The Yugoslav people have lost their great leader, the international communist movement an unbreakable and tried veteran, world peace and mankind a well-known and prominent activist, and the Chinese people their respected old comrade in arms," said Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and PRC premier, and Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the All-China National People's Congress.

Pointing out the will of steel by which he raised the people to a resistance struggle under extraordinarily difficult conditions, the highest Chinese leaders said that thereby President Tito not only wrote an immortal chapter of Yugoslavia's history but also made a brilliant contribution to the world's victory of peoples against fascism.

"President Tito's life was filled with revolutionary struggle. His influence extends far beyond Yugoslavia's borders. Even though he has left us, the bright image of President Tito will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese peoples as well as in the hearts of the people of Yugoslavia and all other countries..." Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying said and added that "The Yugoslav people will strongly and victoriously continue to follow the road of socialism, self-management and nonalignment...."

Bani-Sadr Condolences

AU111517 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 80 p 20

[Text] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent the following telegram to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency:

"It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that we received the news of the death of his excellency, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY. In this sad hour, I wish to express my sincere condolences and sympathies to your excellency and the Yugoslav peoples, as well as to members of the bereaved family."

PDRY Leader's Condolences

AU100925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 80 p 12

[Apparent text of message of condolences sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in President Tito's death]

[Text] "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, workers and zealous workers of Democratic Yemen, with sorrow and pain we wish to send to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, and through them to the peoples of the SFRY, our deepest condolences on the occasion of the death of President Josip Broz Tito, a real son of the Yugoslav peoples and prominent leader and one of the founders of the nonaligned movement.

"President Tito's death is not only a loss for the friendly people of Yugoslavia, but also is an enormous loss for all forces in the world that love freedom and peace, and for the nonaligned countries in particular. During his revolutionary life, he succeeded in liberating the peoples of Yugoslavia from the yoke of fascism and in leading them along the road of socialism.

"President Tito made great efforts on the international plane, helping to establish values such as liberation and peace, and the eternal and magnificent values of founding the nonaligned movement and the international role of that movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism. [paragraph continues]

"The liberation movement of the Arabs found in Comrade Tito a brave fighter and genuine friend of the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionist occupation, for the liberation of their occupied territories, and for implementing the legal Palestinian national rights together with the right to establish a Palestinian state with the PLO at its head.

"We in Democratic Yemen mourn the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and we want to express our deep sorrow over the heavy loss incurred by the Yugoslav communists and peoples of the SFRY. We are completely convinced that the work of the deceased leader will be a guiding star for the Yugoslav workers in their further achievements and changes in the social and moral field, in their contribution to strengthening the pillars of international security and peace, and in deepening cooperation and friendship among peoples.

"Along with our sincere condolences, please also accept wishes for your progress and convey our sympathies to the family of the late president."

PCE's Carillo Statement

AU111645 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 80 p 10

[TANJUG report on statement by Santiago Carrillo, PCE general secretary, in connection with President Tito's death--date and place not given]

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, PCE general secretary, speaks about Tito's death with grief and emotion: "At the head of the Yugoslav communists and the Yugoslav peoples, Tito wrote one of the most beautiful pages in the history of the struggle for freedom in Europe. When Tito died, thus died the last leader of this century who enjoyed the general support and sympathy of the entire world. Tito was one of the most prominent military leaders of antifascist struggle and one of the star figures of this century. Tito formed and built the Yugoslav federal socialist state that we know and love today. He defended that state against Stalin's hegemonist aspirations, as well as against the pressures and maneuvers of imperialism. Tito was the initiator of the Yugoslav system of self-management on which socialist democracy in Yugoslavia is based today. Simultaneously with it, Tito was also an authentic fighter for world peace to his death."

Pointing out President Tito's role in the nonaligned movement, as its founder, and his contribution to preserving world peace and winning and defending the independence of oppressed peoples, Carrillo spoke about Tito as a great friend of Spanish democracy, which he supported and helped from the thirties to his very death. Recalling his last meeting with President Tito in Yugoslavia in August last year, Carrillo says: "Seeing his vitality, it did not even occur to me that we would never see each other again and that he would not be able to fulfill his and our wish to pay a visit to Spain. Now after the death of Tito, whom we knew, esteemed and respected, we Spanish communists are firmly convinced that Socialist Yugoslavia, united around the LCY, will further continue to develop its self-managing system and guard its nonaligned policy. I feel honored," Carrillo concluded, "that I was a friend of that great man. I want to sincerely say that I have tried to learn from his example and I wish to express our sincerest solidarity and fullest support to the Yugoslav comrades who will continue Tito's work."

PCE Leader's Condolences

AU101905 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 80 p 21

[Text of condolence telegram sent by Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party, PCE, and Santiago Carrillo, PCE General Secretary, to the LCY Central Committee, on Tito's death]

[Text] "On the occasion of the sad news of the death of Josip Broz Tito, which the Spanish communists received with great pain, on our own behalf and on behalf of the PCE Central Committee we express the most sincere expressions of condolence to the LCY. Your party and people have lost, in President Tito, a legendary fighter and revolutionary, an indisputable inspiration and a leader of all Yugoslav peoples in the struggle against the Hitlerite conquerors, and later in efforts to build a socialist self-managing society. We, the Spanish communists, have lost, in President Tito, a true and close friend, and a consistent defender of Spanish democracy. At the important moments of Spanish history, he actively supported our struggle for freedom, and always had a great understanding for the policy of our party, whose activity he followed with interest. Comrade Tito, statesman of world rank, prominent founder of the nonaligned movement, has made a special contribution to the struggle of peoples for liberation from political and economic dependence and for progress in the world. To the very last day he made tireless efforts for peace and relaxation of tension, to remove the hotbeds of crisis, in accordance with what he said that bloc division could neither resolve a single substantial problem in the world nor create prospects for democratization of international relations. His exceptional life, devoted to the struggle for the victory of democracy, peace and socialism, made him worthy of the admiration and respect of his people and millions of people throughout the world.

"At this sad moment the Central Committee of our party and all Spanish communists pay sincere respects to Comrade Tito's memory. We share your pain and express complete solidarity with Socialist Yugoslavia and its leader [as published] with whom we are linked by deep friendship, cooperation and comradeship."

Berlinguer Statement

AU111339 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 80 p 21

[S. Aleksendric report]

[Text] Rome, 6 May--Last night Enrico Berlinguer, PCI general secretary, received a group of Yugoslav journalists--permanent Rome correspondents of daily newspapers, and of TANJUG and Zagreb television--and made the following statement for the Yugoslav public in connection with the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito:

"We painfully feel the loss caused by President Tito's death. We feel this both as Italians and as communists. As Italians, we are linked to Yugoslavia by ties of deep friendship, and as communists we have firm and very good relations with the LCY. We join the Yugoslav peoples and all Yugoslav communists in their grief. We feel that this loss has left a deep vacuum not only in Yugoslavia but also in international relations. We know what President Tito represented in these difficult years. [paragraph continues]

"Tito was not only an organizer and leader of people in the great partisan battles that were waged for Europe's liberation from Nazism and fascism. He was the main creator of an original socialism and of the experience of self-management. He was a staunch defender--and in this respect continues to be a valid example for others--of his country's independence, and a protagonist of building friendship among the peoples forming Yugoslavia. He will also be remembered for other elements of his life and policy.

"Remembering all this, it is only honest to say at this time that he resisted Stalin's aspirations and confirmed the need for Yugoslavia's independence, and in general the need for the independence and autonomy of every socialist state and every communist party.

"In this manner, he cleared the road that is now followed by many other parties and states. Together with other great personages, such as Nehru, Sukarno and An-Nasir, he was the builder of the movement of nonaligned countries that has played and continues to play a great role in international life and represents a factor for the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the world. The nonaligned countries want to play this role, and they want to be protagonists in the world order.

"It follows from all this that Tito's personality will be remembered. We, too, will remember Tito's personality. Communists and all fighters for peace in the world will remember him as one of those people who marked the development of international relations for many decades."

ARMY LCY COMMITTEE CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

AU1113l4 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 80 p 8

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May, TANJUG--The committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army has sent the following message of condolence to the LCY Central Committee:

"In this difficult moment, the communists and all members of the Yugoslav People's Army share, together with the workers class and all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the sorrow and grief because of the death of the greatest son of our peoples and nationalities, SFRY and LCY President and Supreme Commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

"We have lost the first communist and soldier who led us in all battles of our socialist revolution for more than four decades. The creator of the SFRY Armed Forces and the concept of all-people's defense, and the unwavering fighter for the rights of the workingman, for peace in the world and for cooperation and equality between all people and peoples in the world, has departed.

"The Marxist, thinker and revolutionary--under whose leadership in the fateful year of 1941 the Yugoslav Communist Party led our peoples and nationalities into the national liberation struggle, prevented a spread of the specter or fratricidal war, and united our peoples and nationalities in their joint struggle for national and social liberation and the building of socialist self-managing relations in Yugoslavia--has departed from our ranks.

"Under Tito's leadership, the Yugoslav working people, peoples and nationalities have become creators of their own history. Yugoslavia has become an example of determination and consistence in the struggle for the right of every people to be independent, for the elimination of force and violence from international relations, and for peace based on the equality of all countries and peoples.

"Our armed forces, created and led by Tito's genius, have grown into a modern armed force and a reliable protector of our country's independence and socialist self-managing development.

"We have lost Comrade Tito, but his work and teaching have been built into the foundations of the entire life, work and relations in the army. This work will further continue to represent the lasting foundation and road sign for the communists and other members of the army in implementing the LCY policy, and in strengthening combat readiness and unity of the Yugoslav People's Army and its class revolutionary and popular character.

"The communists in the Yugoslav People's Army will further continue to resolutely and unwaveringly implement the LCY policy in building up our army. The communists will insure that at all times the army will provide a reliable supporting base for the LCY, the workers class, all peoples and nationalities and the leadership of the country in strengthening the SFRY's independent and nonaligned position in the world, and in preserving its freedom and territorial integrity. They will also contribute in the future to implementing the socialist self-managing social relations, strengthening the equality, brotherhood, unity and indissoluble community of our peoples and nationalities, and to preserving and developing all achievements of our revolution to the birth and development of which Comrade Tito devoted his entire life and his grandiose revolutionary creative work."

INFORMATION SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON TITO'S 'LEGACY'

LD102025 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Belgrade correspondent Peter Nyaradi interview with Ismailj Bajra, Yugoslav federal secretary for information--recorded, Bajra answers in Serbo-Croatian fading into superimposed Hungarian translation; date not given]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, now could one describe President Tito's legacy?

[Answer] Tito is a son of our people and our struggle. As a result of his work, however, he transcended the frontiers of our country and became international. You, too, can see that what we created under his leadership and what we built with blood and tears is the basis of our further development. That is what made this process so stable, and it also means that we will also be able in future to build what we dreamed about with Tito.

[Question] All over the world, people are watching with interest the solutions which are applied in multinational Yugoslavia for the cohesion and unity of these nationalities. In your view, will these solutions continue to serve the purpose pointed out by Comrade Tito?

[Answer] Perhaps the most significant, most comprehensive and most lasting work carried out by Tito is the just, Marxist solution of the nationalities question. Tito always stressed--and I must say it was not difficult to understand why--that the basis of all development in this field is the solution of the nationalities question. Let me mention an example. They, too, have their own language, schools and signposts in their district, their own delegates to the various social organs. Many people would say that this is a waste of money, but they do not realize that if we did not act in this way we would endanger our system, because now these people feel at home in this country. This is the basis of our way of thinking and also of our nonalignment externally, because internally we guarantee autonomy and equality for the people of the country. This is why I think that there is no foundation for the views abroad which express no confidence in what Yugoslavia has so far achieved in this field. And now a personal example: I am of Albanian descent and, as you see, a federal secretary. Of course, this is not an exception in our country.

[Question] In some parts of the world the question is asked whether Yugoslavia will remain as it has become under President Tito's leadership. What is your opinion about the views of some who do not consider the country strong and united enough to keep the direction its development has followed so far?

[Answer] In Yugoslavia, we have no such dilemma. And now, on the occasion of Tito's funeral, many world leaders and, thanks to television, 1.5 billion people could see that what we have built since the war will not be lost. And another thing: What President Tito did was not against us, not against our wishes but quite the opposite. He summed up and guided all that we wanted to create. In other words, self-management, the equality of the nationalities and nonalignment. These three principles, the hallmarks of Tito's Yugoslavia, will remain in the future. And this can be imagined only as the continuation of our development to date. Yugoslavia will remain outside the blocs because we think that this is the best way of putting an end to such a division of the world. Not the least argument is that it was through this policy that our country acquired most of its friends and international prestige.

[Question] In recent months, the collective leadership has exercised power. Has this form of leadership stood the test and has it come up to expectations?

[Answer] My impression is that we, too, have talked about this collective leadership in a somewhat imprecise manner. This is not a novelty in our country. In reality, the collective leadership had its first test during the war. Institutionally these leading bodies were set up in the republics and in our federation a few years ago. During this time they have gained so much experience that we can safely say that they are running smoothly. Tito's role in evolving this system was to stress that this must be applied not only at the most important and highest levels but also down to the foundations in all strata of society. If this system appears at times somewhat complex, I can say that this is what the workers accept most willingly because in this way they can better see how decisions are made. In my view, the sense of responsibility of the leaders has also increased because they have to give an account of all their deeds to the collective body. Another advantage is that in this way the possibility of concentrating leadership excessively in one person has diminished at all levels. Finally, let me add that by building our future on Tito's principles, we are also building Tito's immortality.